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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

British Planes Fire Kiel; U. S. Labor Draft Move? Harvard Graduation Early

The World's Day—March 13, 1942

The War: Fires Set in Kiel; Paris Has Alarm

In the air: RAF bombers, launching what was described in London as a new all-out spring bombing offensive against Germany, set fires at Kiel, German naval base. Eight RAF bombers were admitted lost. Air raid alarms sounded in Paris as the RAF appeared over the city, but there were no immediate reports of bombs being dropped. [Page 7.]

Africa: British artillery was credited in Cairo with having broken up Axis patrols. Rome claimed Axis raids on British supply lines and supply depots in Libya.

Southwest Pacific: Japanese naval squadron heading for Solomon Islands, east of New Guinea, has been reported by Australian airmen. Australians meanwhile bombed Gasmata, on south coast of New Britain.

Burma: Withdrawing British troops joined Chinese in the Burmese hinterland as Japanese attack lightened up.

Japanese waters: American submarine penetrating into Japanese waters sank three transports and one passenger-freighter.

Russia: Russian armies are striking hard blows all along the Eastern front in an attempt to halt Nazi preparations for an offensive before heavier spring thaws. Ninety Soviet divisions were said to be attacking in the Donets Basin.

Washington: Registrants Must List Skills

All draft registrants soon will be required to fill out questionnaires, listing their occupational skills for possible employment in war industries, Selective Service officials said. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard instructed county and state farm boards to co-operate with the United States Employment Service in registering men, women, and youths for potential farm labor. [Page 2.]

The House tentatively slashed, on a vote of 142 to 119, $25,000,000 from the Agriculture appropriations bill, cutting in half the allotment for administrative expenses and grants in the farm rehabilitation program.

New England: Harvard Advances Commencement

Harvard University broke precedent to advance the date of its annual Commencement from June 18 to June 11 because of war conditions. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts showed it can practice economy even in wartime as Governor Saltonstall announced $7,362,000 in savings. [Page 2.]

The Congress of Industrial Organizations won an election among 8,000 employees of the Todd-Bath shipyard in South Portland, Maine. [Page 5.]

Unexpected bus strike in Revere, Mass., brought Mayor Raymond E. Carey into tieup. [Page 5.]

Attorney General Francis Biddle, House Majority Leader John McCormack, and 10 others received honorary degrees at Boston University. [Page 1.]

Consumer News: 10 P. C. Jump in Pullman Fares

Pullman fares were authorized to be increased by 10 per cent within 10 days by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Manufacture of children's bicycles was ordered halted by the War Production Board to conserve materials and permit increased production of adult-sized bikes. The Board also advised washing-machine companies that they probably would be required to stop production within eight weeks.

National: Liner Normandie Again Afire at Pier

A second fire aboard the former French liner Normandie in New York, apparently originating in rubbish, was brought under control in 15 minutes. The ship partially capsized following a fire Feb. 9.

Mexico is collaborating in every way to be sure its territory will never be used for an attack against the United States, Maj. Gen. Juan Felipe Rico, Mexican commander of the northern zone of Lower California, stated in Los Angeles.

Seventeen thousand electrical workers in New York City who have worked a six-hour day, 30-hour week since 1936 to protect their ranks against unemployment volunteered to work eight hours a day henceforth on all defense jobs.

All legal holidays in Kentucky except Independence Day, Labor Day, and Christmas were abolished for the duration of the war by a bill signed by Gov. Keen Johnson.

Seven defendants were sentenced to a total of 117 years in prison for espionage conspiracy by Federal Judge H. W. Goddard in New York.

Americas: Crowd Hostile to Germans Routed

Police in Rio de Janeiro dispersed new crowds assembling in front of German stores, apparently intent on resuming anti-Nazi disorders, and said the situation was under control. Newspapers and radio stations told Brazilians nothing of yesterday's riots beyond official announcement that "special measures were taken to maintain order."

Co-operation by Mexico with Brazil and Venezuela in the face of Axis attacks on ships of those countries was pledged by Foreign Minister Padilla, acting on instructions of President Avila Camacho.

Mexico's Public Works Ministry set aside 2,000,000 pesos ($500,000) for work on the proposed defense highway the length of Lower California, connecting the 800-mile peninsula directly with the United States.

A secret radio station was seized by Mexican Federal authorities in the State of Coahuila, near the United States border, and Japanese operators were arrested.

In Europe: Lisbon Sounds War Warning

A warning to the Portuguese people that they may soon be involved in the war was issued in Lisbon by the Portuguese Ministry of War. [Page 7.]

Lisbon heard the Nazis were mobilizing all railroad equipment in Europe to help solve the transportation problem attendant upon a Nazi spring offensive.

Confiscation of 10 Swedish newspapers was stated in London to have resulted from Germany's objection to articles dealing with the Nazi dispute with Norwegian church and school officials.

Italy's consent was granted to the sailing of the steamer Ramanso from Haifa, Palestine, with 7,000 tons of wheat for the civilian population of Greece, the British announced.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Right to Win Over Might Say B. U. Speakers

Founding of Law School anniversary marked by conferring degrees on 12 eminent lawyers.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Insisting in the face of all the contrary evidence currently thrust before them that in reality this is a world governed by right, justice and law and not by ruthless human might, the president, faculty and student body of Boston University today celebrated the 70th anniversary of the founding of its law school by conferring honorary degrees upon 12 outstanding men of law. Among these were Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, John W. McCormack, House majority leader, and representatives of the highest courts in the New England States.

Keynote for the ceremonies, the 12th successive year that Boston University has held formal Founders Day exercises and convocation, was given by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam in his opening prayer in Trinity Church this morning.

Justice and right will prevail over wrong and human might, he affirmed, in substance, in his appeal for wisdom and strength to meet the trials ahead. Justice must come into universal, impartial application at home and abroad.

Strong Men Needed

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of B. U., pointed out that strong men of law are needed to aid in effecting this happier end. He pointed to the notable contribution made by B. U.'s law school to the legal world, including 477 judges of the various courts, including 27 members of Supreme Courts, of whom 6 were chief justices, and 67 justices of Superior Courts, of whom 6 were chief justices.

Those honored today, in addition to Attorney General Biddle and Representative McCormack were:

Albert J. Harno, dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Elliott Evans Cheatham, Professor of Law, Columbia University; Edmund W. Flynn, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Rhode Island; Col. Archibald King, now in the Judge Advocate General's Office, United States Army; Sherman R. Moulton, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Vermont; Harold H. Murchie, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Maine; Oscar L. Young, Chief Justice, Superior Court of New Hampshire; Fred T. Field, Chief Justice, Supreme Ju-

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Japan Threatens U. S. Supply Route; Roosevelt Weighs Wage-Price Limits; Hitler's Allies Balk at Spring Drive

Trend seen at Capital from former attitude against any ceiling on American wages.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Roosevelt's earlier attitude flatly opposing freezing wages has been modified to this degree, that he is now personally considering the whole question of putting ceilings on wages, prices, and profits, although he had not yet reached any final decision on the matter.

Mr. Roosevelt himself explained at his press conference today that he is giving general consideration to these topics and also to the Canadian system of limiting wages, which imposes a restrictive ceiling, but requires payment of bonuses to cover increases in the cost of living. But Mr. Roosevelt would not express approval or disapproval of the idea, merely stating that it is one of the many things being studied.

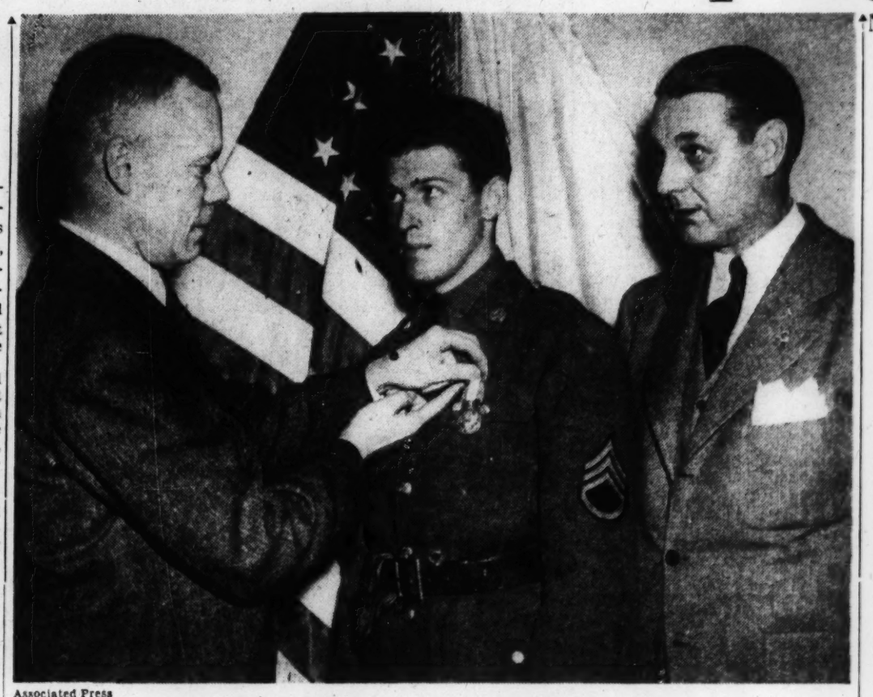
The Chief Executive was asked whether he had participated in recent White House discussions, reported by Mrs. Roosevelt in her newspaper column, at which the problem of limiting wages, profits, and prices to combat wartime inflation was discussed. As a result of the discussion Mrs. Roosevelt said that she personally had swung to the belief that such ceilings were necessary. Mr. Roosevelt said he had not attended the conferences and preserved his general noncommittal air.

Labor's Protest Expected

This, however, in itself is regarded as significant. Hitherto the Administration has set itself firmly against a ceiling on wages and has fought a stiff battle lasting over many months to prevent such provisions being written into the price control bill.

Taken together, the writing of Mrs. Roosevelt and the President's announcement today, appear to reopen the subject. It will almost certainly stir a tempest in Labor circles, who have counted on Mr. Roosevelt's steadfast support against efforts to limit wages. It will at the same time reopen the door to the powerful element in Congress which is eager to freeze wages, and which argues that

Continued on Page 19, Column 1



Associated Press

Receives Medal for Pearl Harbor Alert

Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard (center), who was a private when he gave the unheeded alarm that planes were approaching Hawaii the morning of Dec. 7, received the Distinguished Service Medal in Washington, March 12, from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson (left). Representative Forest A. Harness (R) of Indiana, who showed Sergeant Lockard around Washington, stands at right.

Russians Strike Hard on Entire Front; Nazi Calls Irk Hungary and Rumania

By the Associated Press

Friday, March 13

The Russians appear to have started a race against time with a series of hard blows along the entire length of the Soviet front. The Soviet armies plainly are seeking to smash beyond repair German plans for a spring offensive before April thaws immobilize both sides.

The Russians admittedly are making progress in their attacks, although the extent of the progress remains to be determined.

Moscow said Red Army troops were "breaking the resistance of the German Fascists," but the German High Command claimed local successes in destructive raids by waves of dive-bombers and fighting planes and reported Nazi counterattacks in the Donets Basin.

Reports reaching London indicated the principal Soviet power was being concentrated on the southern front where Marshal Semeon Timoshenko was attacking with a force estimated at 90 divisions. Marshal Timoshenko's objective obviously is to deny the Donets Basin to the Nazis as a jumping-off place for a drive toward the oil fields of the Caucasus. His immediate goal, London heard, is the big bend of the Dnieper River, a natural defense line.

His advance forces have been reported within 30 to 40 miles of the bend northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk.

The Germans, London reports said, were calling heavily on their reserves in an effort to stop the attack.

While Marshal Timoshenko attacks in the south, the Soviet armies in the center and in the north around Leningrad continued to press forward, although transportation difficulties and deep snow admittedly were slowing them.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported from Moscow that the Germans were sustaining heavy losses and that several more communities had been recaptured. More than 1,400 Germans were said to have been killed on the Leningrad and Kalinin fronts.

On the central front the Germans admitted their lines had been pierced north of Orel at a point 200

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Soviet Troops Coming 'In Unending Stream'

By Columbia Broadcasting System

New York, March 13

German radio reports relayed by the British Broadcasting Corporation told today of an "unending stream of Russian reinforcements" arriving on the Central Front.

The reinforcements were said to include heavy concentrations of tanks.

The BBC also relayed a report by the Moscow Radio that the crack 290th German Infantry Division had been "practically wiped out."

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 13—At present everyone here is talking about Hitler's much-heralded spring offensive, and all eyes are turned toward Russia where great battles are expected to take place within the next few weeks.

Hitler's spring offensive has been prefaced with a barrage of Nazi propaganda, and this country as well as the Balkan Capitals have been flooded with rumors about Germany's strength and the various points where Hitler might attack.

However if one sifts the various Nazi-inspired reports coming from Balkan Capitals one comes to two conclusions:

1. Hitler may be forced to throw the whole might of Axis forces against Russia in order to attempt to stem continued

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Near mutiny against Hitler: Page 7,

Naval drive aimed at Solomon Isles—Allies bomb bases—American submarines active

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japan's skill in organizing simultaneous attacks at widely separated parts of the Pacific, thereby compelling the invaders to disperse their forces, was exemplified once more today with reports that a Japanese naval force had been seen heading for the Solomon Islands.

This might be a feint to distract attention from the invasion of New Guinea, which Australian-American bombing attacks have impeded, but not halted. Otherwise it might be a serious move to gain bases nearer to the American supply route to Australia, which passes some distance to the east of the Solomon chain.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, concentrated their attacks on the airdrome at Gasmata on the south coast of New Britain Island, to the west of the Solomons, and an obvious point for attacking Australia by air. Which of the Allies was mainly responsible for the attack was not immediately clear, owing to the strict ruling by which the Australian Air Force makes no announcements as to what the American airmen are doing.

Meanwhile America was putting teeth into its determination to carry the war to the Japanese, when an American submarine, penetrating into Japanese waters, sunk three Japanese freighters and a passenger-cargo ship, making a total of 149 vessels damaged or destroyed by the Allies in the Western Pacific. Also, American airmen downed one of two four-engined seaplanes intercepted west of Midway Island.

In the Indian Ocean, the British radio announced that hurried British defense preparations were being made in Ceylon, which is being evacuated by all non-war workers. Ceylon, at the southern tip of India, has a central and commanding position as air and naval base for the fighting that may break out at any moment in the Indian Ocean following the fall of Singapore. It might well be used to cover the rear

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Plans for Blackout of N. E. In Real Test Are Under Way

Plans for simultaneous total blackout of the entire New England area are already well advanced at the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, it was learned today.

Within about a month, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, is expected to stage a complete realistic "air raid rehearsal" in this region, the front-line of east coast defense.

Whether or not United States Army airplanes would roar overhead in air maneuvers to lend a final touch of realism was not immediately known.

One scheme under consideration would involve a request that the Army drop leaflets reading: "This might have been a bomb. What are you doing about it?"

Probably Late April

Tentative date for the raid rehearsal was at one time set for March 30, officials disclosed, but this proved to be premature. The Regional Office now expects the test to come by the middle of April or shortly thereafter.

Every effort will be made, Office spokesmen said, to simulate the exact conditions which would obtain should Hitler launch a spring air offensive at the New England coastline.

Throughout the entire area of 63,000 square miles and 8,000,000 people, not a single light would be showing. Even defense plants, airfields, and railroads would be expected to co-operate.

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of air raid wardens, auxiliary police, firemen, airplane spotters, anti-aircraft squads, and report center volunteers would be on the job.

From the rural villages of New Hampshire and Maine to the teeming industrial cities of Rhode Island, every civilian defense service would be activated.

States to Co-operate

Individual area blackouts within New England States like that held recently in Connecticut and last night in Worcester, Mass., and vicinity, each point toward the all-New England goal, in the eyes of the Regional Office.

Combination blackouts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, then Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, may precede the six-state test, it was indicated.

By April 3, nine-tenths of Massachusetts and large sections of industrial areas in nearby States will have had practice blackouts.

Less preparatory work has been done in Vermont and New Hampshire, and in some sections of Maine, but here specific rehearsals are not essential, Mark Peter, the Regional Office's blackout specialist, is understood to feel.

Meanwhile, in the Bay State, the first big area blackout was held last night in Region 3—Worcester and vicinity—embracing an estimated 500,000 persons in an area nearly 900 square miles in extent.

Japanese Honeycomb Vital Defense Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—Several hundred Japanese-Americans, many of them with relatives still in Japan, are working inside vital defense agencies of the Federal Government, The Christian Science Monitor learned authoritatively today.

Already 40 federal employees of Japanese extraction have been released by individual bureau heads, but this action only skirts the corners of the condition.

The overwhelming majority of Japanese-Americans continue at their regular employment nearer to military knowledge and secret information than many persons believe is compatible with security.

Hardly a beginning at clearing up this situation has been made. Officials of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, who do not doubt that there may be as many as 1,000 Japanese Americans in Federal employment, are desirous of protecting innocent and loyal citizens from discrimination, but they are determined that the nation's safety shall be the final test.

All U. S. Citizens

The 40 who have been released recently were all United States citizens, since federal statute requires this qualification under civil service certification. The greatest number of dismissals was in the War Department, where there were 15. The War Production Board had three, and the rest were scattered singly among various agencies.

Committee on Fair Employment Practice officials were quick to concede that in a substantial number of cases the firings were undoubtedly justified, but intimated that upon checking the circumstances a minority might be reinstated.

Perhaps the most striking instance was that of Francis T. Nakahara, of Los Angeles, who had been employed as an engineer with the U. S. Central Air Corps Procurement District in Detroit. Mr. Nakahara who had intimate access to American airplane designs, admitted that he had an uncle, Shinabu Nakahara, still living in Japan.

Some Innocent Suffer

The Air Corps in this case followed a policy which, according to committee officials, is evidently becoming general. Rather than have an employee with Japanese associations continue on the premises, employers have presumed that they would have little excuse later "in case something should happen," and so have released the Japanese as a precautionary measure.

Undoubtedly, this may mete out some injustice to innocent Japanese. Perhaps the most flagrant instance of this nature was the telegraph invitation to take jobs in Washington to James Y. Nakamura, of Seattle, and Helen J. Aratani, of Mitchell, Neb. Both made the long trips east immediately upon receipt of telegrams from the Civil Service Commission on Dec. 27. When they arrived in Washington, they were sent to the War Department to take up their

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Roosevelt Pushes Unification Of Command for Military

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—President Roosevelt is moving ahead still further to achieve a single and decisive command within each of the armed services.

The President's executive order today combining all the duties and all the authority of Chief of Naval Operations and Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, illustrates this trend toward unified control.

Thus Admiral Ernest J. King will be able to both make and execute the decisions of the highest naval strategy and he personally becomes "the principal naval adviser to the President on the conduct of the war and the principal naval adviser to the Secretary of the Navy on the conduct of the activities of the naval establishment."

The recent reorganization in the War Department established the authority of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, on a comparable basis and was designed to accomplish both a more flexible and a more compact direction of the Army.

Help for Australia

Both steps are moves toward what the President considers the most practicable unity of command—a unity of command within both the Army and Navy and brought together by the President himself under his constitutional duties as Commander in Chief.

Named for promotion to implement the naval reorganization are Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, and Russell Willson, both of whom become Vice-Admirals and who will serve as Admiral King's two principal assistants.

And these reorganizations come to a head at a time when the United States, as Mr. Roosevelt himself revealed at his press conference, is being called upon to make some of the most important strategic decisions thus far in the war with reference to the Japanese threat to Australia.

According to dispatches from Canberra, Australia is apparently pressing its proposal that an American Admiral be placed in supreme command of the Southwest Pacific and action on this recommendation is imminent.

Richard Casey, the Australian Minister, was in conference at the White House yesterday and the President told the correspondents this morning that he could not yet make public his reply to the com-

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Car With Wood Tires Does 75

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOONTON, N. J., March 13—Cheer up, automobilists. Wooden tires for your motor car were declared a practical possibility here today following tests in which Claude Habberstad, of Sheep Hill, drove his automobile up to 75 miles an hour with a set of wooden tires on its front wheels.

Mr. Habberstad, a building contractor, drove the car first on Route 6, a smooth concrete highway. Vibration increased at high speed, but not to an annoying degree, he reported. Next he tried the wooden tires on a side road surfaced with small jagged stones. Here, although he slowed down to 20 miles an hour, a piece of one tire chipped off.

Mr. Habberstad, who has applied for a patent, says wooden tires, lasting 12,000 to 15,000 miles if used at low speeds, would solve the tire problem for light cars and delivery trucks, but he is not certain the wood would be so durable on the rear wheels where traction is harder.

The tires use no essential war materials and would cost less than $10 each under mass production, he added.

As now designed, they come four sections to each wheel, each section bolted to the rim, and the four-ply wood is chemically treated to minimize expansion.

Bay State Saves $7,362,000 on Budget for Use in War Emergency Fund

Reserve Set Up to Meet Anticipated Revenue Drop

Massachusetts showed the Nation today that it can meet its vast financial problems arising out of the war without deviating from the Yankee tradition of economical and efficient government.

To the delight of the State's taxpayers, the Saltonstall administration announced discovery of economies totaling $7,362,000, considerably more than had been anticipated, and that, as a result, the State's war emergency funds have been boosted to $10,862,000.

The money includes a $7,000,000 emergency fund authorized by the January special war session of the Legislature, and a $3,862,000 reserve fund to "cushion" the shock of an anticipated decline in revenue from such sources as the gasoline tax. Economies comprise a major portion of these assets.

Extent of the savings was revealed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall who was obviously pleased with the work accomplished by Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who conducted the search for economies under gubernatorial orders.

Value of Work Seen

Value of the work is quickly seen when it is pointed out that in authorizing a $7,000,000 war emergency fund, the special legislative session outlined ways to produce a total of $9,000,000 in revenue to finance the program. This included $3,500,000 in free cash remaining at the end of the 1941 fiscal year, $5,000,000 through abandonment of highway construction and $500,000 in departmental economies.

Instead the Governor and his officials produced departmental savings totalling $2,226,000, exceeding by $1,726,000 the Legislature's $500,000 estimate. Similarly the Governor is saving $5,136,000 through abandonment of road construction and through other economies in the highway fund.

Thus the total in the Governor's fund is now $10,862,000, instead of the $9,000,000 the Legislature thought possible.

However, under terms of the legislative emergency fund act only $7,000,000 may be spent on war emergencies at present. The remaining $3,862,000 cannot be expended without approval of another special legislative session.

Reserve for Emergencies

Governor Saltonstall said the $3,862,000 will serve as a reserve against possible shrinkage of revenue. Several observers anticipate the gasoline tax revenue may drop sharply, wiping out this reserve fund "cushion." However, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, believes the gasoline tax may produce as much revenue this year as last, despite the rationing program.

Any residue from the funds this year may be used by the 1943 Legislature in planning State expenditures in the 1943-44 biennium. Inasmuch as the State and its municipalities face a serious revenue situation in 1943, with rationing expected to reduce gasoline tax and other automobile tax yield.

In announcing the savings program the Governor stated:

"This unprecedented and drastic readjustment of State finances is undertaken that we may leave no stone unturned to protect the lives and property of Massachusetts citizens and to do our full part in fighting and producing. At the same time I wish to make it clear that State officials realize the home front is vital in a total war. We shall provide to whatever degree necessary those services, accustomed or new, which are essential to keeping our citizens well fed, clothed, sheltered, and in a mood to fight this war to the quickest possible victory."

Not to Fill Vacancies

Non-filling of employee vacancies account for much of the departmental savings, the Governor disclosed. Other savings were gained through abandonment of construction and renovation projects, some forced by lack of building materials. In some departments vacant positions amount to 20 per cent of the total staff.

In the State Department of Mental Health, where $1,060,375 is being saved, there are 900 vacant positions.

No employees, however, have been dropped in building up the economies, the Chief Executive said.

The Governor hopes "we may never have to spend the entire $7,000,000" emergency fund. However, already $2,000,000 of the money is going to be used to finance the salary increases granted to State employees by the special legislative session.

The savings, by departments, are as follows:

General Fund

Legislative Department	$ 18,000
Military	37,000
Superintendent of Buildings	4,000
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission	9,000
Racing Commission	16,000
Planning Board	1,380
State Library	3,840
Department of Agriculture	39,298
Department of Conservation	204,500
Department of Banking and Insurance	8,000
Department of Corporations and Taxation	13,000
Department of Education	54,210.91
Department of Labor and Industries	116,047.21
Department of Mental Health	1,060,375
Department of Correction	192,000
Parole Board	300
Department of Public Welfare	107,195
Department of Public Health	196,878
Department of Public Safety	115,620
Department of Public Utilities	39,920
	$2,226,264.12

Highway Fund

2923-20—Chapter 90	$2,250,000
2923-30—Chapter 81	35,000
2923-40—State Highway Maintenance	300,000
2923-60—State Highway Construction	2,225,638
2923-72—Stream Clearance	250,000
2924-01—Registry of Motor Vehicles; personal services	40,000
2924-02—Registry of Motor Vehicles, expenses	35,000
	$5,135,638

World's Smallest Rose at Hub Show

The world's smallest rose, a perfect flower with buds smaller than a grain of corn and flowers tiny enough to fit into a thimble, will be one of the million-odd blooms on parade at the Seventy-first Annual Spring Flower Show at Mechanics Building. The Show opens Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and remains open daily through Saturday night from 9 in the morning until 10 at night.

Larger than ever before, because of the addition of the Victory Garden section with its group of kitchen gardens and free garden clinic and soil testing services, the Show is also more colorful than ever.

More than 170 gardens and displays have been arranged and waterfalls and fountains are unusually numerous.

19th Century Bike Goes Into Service

KENNEBUNK, Maine, March 13 (AP)—Out of retirement has come Mrs. Alice Shoemaker's 50-year-old bicycle to make sure her husband will get to work on time without worrying about automobile or tire rationing.

The machine, 39 inches high as compared with the 32 inches of current models, needed a bit of overhauling, but is in excellent condition. Mrs. Shoemaker said her parents paid more than $100 for it.

Air Raid Wardens Make Study of Quincy Needs

Detailed information regarding 24,000 homes and apartments in Quincy is being collected by hundreds of air raid wardens in that city.

The cards to be filled out require more than 100 questions to be asked regarding precautions taken, families, pets, the number of automobile operators, and the presence of ladders, flashlights, fire extinguishers and sand on the premises. Many of the wardens making the home surveys are women.

By a Staff Photographer

Recipients of Honorary Degrees at Boston University

At Trinity Church this morning, in connection with the 12th annual Founders' Day observance of Boston University, honorary degrees, details of which are given in the list below, were awarded to the following, shown here grouped in the Church Library. (Front row, left to right): Fred Tarbell Field, Francis Biddle, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, who awarded the degrees; John William McCormack, William Mills Maltbie. (Back row, left to right): Archibald King, Edmund Warren Flynn, Clarence Manion, Oscar Lyman Young, Albert James Harno, Harold Hale Murchie, Elliott Evans Cheatham, and Sherman Robert Moulton.

Right to Win Over Might Say B. U. Speakers

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dicial Court of Massachusetts; William M. Maltbie, Chief Justice of the Court of Errors of Connecticut; Clarence Manion, dean of the University of Notre Dame College of Law.

Following the observances in Trinity Church, which was filled to capacity with faculty, students and friends of the degree recipients, Dr. Marsh was host at a luncheon in the University Club. This afternoon, the group met with legal educators in the Charles Hayden Memorial on Commonwealth Ave., for a panel discussion on legal education.

Final event in the observances will be a banquet tonight at Hotel Somerset at which Attorney General Biddle and Representative McCormack will speak.

At this afternoon's panel conference, Professor Cheatham of Columbia urged changes in the educational system for lawyers, in keeping with new world conditions.

He said that the sharp separation between the law school and the graduate school cannot be wisely maintained as the field of government service expands. Government administrators need some legal training, he asserted, and lawyers need some administrative schooling.

Tied Up With Law

Dean Harno said that "Whatever the future holds for us, this much is true: the public welfare is inescapably tied up with the law and the law must ever be responsive to social needs. Today's tremendous task is that of the scientist, the engineer and the soldier. Tomorrow's will be that of the psychologist, the Christian philosopher, the social scientist and the lawyer."

Professor Cheatham paid high tribute to the "matured democratic convictions and the high sense of responsibility" of Attorney General Biddle.

Dean Harno expressed his appreciation to the authorities of B. U. for arranging the program. "For a brief moment," he said, "we have the privilege of looking beyond the perils of war to the perils of peace. . . . Today we face the stark realities of war, and our thoughts, our energies and our labor must be given to that gigantic undertaking. Nevertheless, we should be shortsighted, yes, foolhardy, if we did not, even in the midst of the sweat and the tears of total war, look to our internal problems and into the future and plan for what lies ahead. . . .

Dynamic Force

"Sometimes," Dean Harno continued, "I wonder whether lawyers are not wanting in imagination. . . . He (the lawyer) has failed to convey, perhaps even to conceive, the idea that law is a vast creative and dynamic force for the maintenance of a free society and the promotion of human welfare; he has not instructed the people that law, beyond its regulatory features, is potentially an instrument for the prevention of human difficulties. . . .

"'He has, indeed, permitted the belief to take root and to flourish that law is merely a series of thou-shalt-nots and restraints, and he has done very little to counteract a widespread impression among the people that it is a sinister force. . . ."

Bringing his thesis around to the point of bearing on legal education, Dean Harno blamed the lawyer's failure to properly present the law to the people on the fact that legal training is now focused on study of the past, on legal precedents of the past three centuries. Dean Harno advocated a turning from this immersion in the past to a more full consideration of the law in today's society, and a more firm impartation to student lawyers of the true meaning of law in society now.

B. U. Honorary Degrees

The citations made by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, in conferring honorary degrees at the University's Founders' Day convocation this morning in Trinity Church, Boston, follow:

Albert James Harno, Lawyer, Dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Provost of the University of Illinois; prominently identified with many professional and reform agencies; authoritative writer on legal subjects—Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.).

Francis Biddle, Lawyer, by right of eminent qualifications no less than by Presidential appointment, Attorney General of the United States—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Elliott Evans Cheatham, Lawyer; Professor of Law in Columbia University School of Law; honored and trusted by fellow educators in being elected President of the Association of American Law Schools—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Edmund Warren Flynn, Lawyer, public spirited citizen and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Archibald King, a lawyer who is now a Colonel in the United States Army, using his trained powers in the service of his Country, in the Judge Advocate Generals Department—Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

John William McCormack, Lawyer, member United States Congress, Majority Leader in the House of Representatives, a natural born friend of mankind—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Sherman Robert Moulton, Lawyer, solid citizen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Harold Hale Murchie, Lawyer, a various servant of the people, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Oscar Lyman Young, Lawyer, a graduate of Boston University in whom his Alma Mater is well pleased; Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire—Doctor of Laws (LL. D.).

Fred Tarbell Field, Lawyer, faithful servant of the "civill body politick," Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachsetts—Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.).

William Mills Maltbie, Lawyer, with an inerrant gift for service to the Commonweal, Chief Justice of the Court of Errors of Connecticut—Doctor of Civil Law (D. C. L.).

Clarence Manion, Lawyer, with vision to see and courage to proclaim the place of God in Government; Dean of University of Notre Dame College of Law—Juris Utriusque Doctor (J. U. D.).

Eruption of Fuji Proposed

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Dr. L. Donald Leet, Harvard earthquake expert, said he had received a "Poppycock" scheme suggesting an enforced eruption of Japan's volcano of Fuji, but Dr. Leet declared the Allies could hope for no aid from volcanoes nor expect any earthquake of sufficient intensity to disrupt Nippon's war effort.

"Of course, the idea of inducing an eruption is invalid," Dr. Leet said in an interview, "but even if Fuji should erupt naturally, the worst result for Japan would be a dust shower in Tokyo, and the best result for the United Nations would be a good beacon light to guide bombers."

He said the proposal he received from an "amateur natural scientist" entailed sinking two vessels loaded with explosives several miles from the volcano on Japan's east coast, and then blowing them up to cause a concussion designed to make Fuji go into action.

"But that would be like sending a mosquito against an elephant," Dr. Leet smiled, "because even the major Japanese earthquake of 1923 failed to cause an eruption of Fuji."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Princess Ida, or Castle Adamant," to be presented by the Middlesex School. This work, less frequently heard than many others of the Savoy operas, has a most melodious score and is abundant with gay comedy and topsy-turvy situations. At the W. H. Taylor Memorial Assembly Hall, Middlesex School, Concord Mass., at 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture, "A Roman City of God," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand. This is the sixth of eight lectures in the "Building of Rome" series. Open free to the public at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Lecture by Sir Philip Gibbs, British author and renowned foreign correspondent of the first World War, entitled, "Britain and America in the War." A film, "Seeds of Victory" will follow the talk by Sir Philip. In the Senior High School Auditorium, Rice Street, Wellesley Hills, at 8:30 p. m.

Concert by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club and the Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College. The Orphean Club of 250 voices is under the direction of George Sawyer Dunham. The M. I. T. Glee Club, of 100 men, is directed by Henry Jackson Warren. At Winslow Hall, Auburndale, at 8:30 p. m.

Vincent Club annual revue, "Tonight at Nine." To be presented at John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 9 p. m. There will be a repeat performance tomorrow evening at the same time.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Classic Myths," by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Lecture on Birds, "Bird Magic in Mexico," by Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. At John Hancock Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Film showing the adventures of the northwestern lumberjacks in a logging camp. At the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum. Gladys Gleason will entertain. Open to the public at 3:45 p. m.

French lecture, "L'Imagination et les Récite de Voyage dans la Littérature Français," by Claude Rylan, given under the auspices of L'Alliance Français de Boston-Cambridge. At the Hotel Copley Plaza, 3:30 p. m. There will be a slight admission charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Hatfield and Goshen Blacking Out Tonight

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Saturday), compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Hatfield 9:10-9:30 Goshen 7:30-8:30

Tomorrow (Saturday)

None

Exercises Date Changed At Harvard

While many American colleges and universities have been shortening their academic year because of wartime conditions, Harvard was expected to be one of the few that would stick to its traditional arrangements. Today, however, comes the announcement from Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Harvard Corporation, that the commencement date has been changed from Thursday, June 18, to Thursday, June 11.

This advance in date will provide a longer interval between the year's end and the beginning of the new summer term, on June 29. It will also release candidates for degrees as early as possible, so they may enter military service or other war work.

To correspond with this change, athletic and other events have been advanced or curtailed. For the first time since World War I the stadium exercises and confetti battle will be omitted. Class ceremonies of June 10 will be simplified to include only the customary senior exercises in the House Quadrangle, and reunion classes are expected to plan briefer and more serious programs than in the past. The class of 1917, for example, will confine its class-day celebration to a luncheon, an address by President Conant, round table discussions, a memorial service and an evening dinner.

The athletic events with Yale University which are usually a feature of commencement week will come earlier than was previously planned. Crew races, on the Housatonic River at Derby, Conn., will occur on May 23 instead of May 10 at New London. Tennis and track meet will take place at New Haven on the same day. There will be only two games in the annual baseball series between the two universities, one at New Haven on Saturday, May 30, and the other at Boston on Saturday, June 6.

The shortening of the academic year was made possible by cutting three days from the spring reading period and three from the following examination. The revised schedule for the reading period is from Monday, May 4, to Saturday, May 23. The examination period will last from May 25 to June 5.

Lamps' Blackout

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Air-Raid wardens rushed to their posts, and householders hauled out blackout candles last night as about one-fourth of the City's street lighting system was darkened suddenly.

Law Students Of 1882 and Today

Law students haven't changed a great deal down through the years. At least, legal authorities are of the opinion that the following description, given in 1882, ten years after the founding of the Boston University School of Law, still holds good today. It was written in "The Green Bag" by George R. Swasey, lawyer-historian, and an early teacher at the school.

He said: "After a constant experience of 10 years, I am decidedly of the opinion that the average law student takes nothing for granted; he is a vitalized interrogation point; and if the statement of the lecturer is not a true and logical conclusion from the cases cited and the reasons given by the lecturer, he is pretty sure to be apprised of that fact by his students . . . the whole class is alive with energy and curiosity."

Mobilization of State Guard Put on 'Instant's Notice' Basis

War Activities in New England

State Guard Power Increased—An order issued by Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, authorizes State Guard and State Guard Reserve commanding officers to mobilize their companies at an instant's notice in the event of an emergency. Hitherto, the State Guard could be ordered out only by Mayors, Chairmen of Selectmen, Sheriffs, or other officials.

General Erickson's order provides for drill against theoretical parachute troops, in a practice blackout and during a real emergency when it is believed that enemy troops are attempting invasion by air, land, or water. The new regulations are expected to speed up mobilization of both the State Guard and the State Guard Reserves in the event of an alert or an uprising by saboteurs.

Army Takes Over—Odiorne's Point, one of the most fashionable sections of New Hampshire's seacoast, will be taken over by the War Department under condemnation proceedings, it has been announced. United States Attorney Alexander Murchie said the condemnation petition would be filed in Federal Court, Concord, N. H., within a day or two. Slightly more than 90 acres are to be acquired for military purposes in addition to land that the Government already has taken.

Yankee Hospitality—The well-known southern hospitality which was extended to soldiers of the Yankee Division while on maneuvers in the Carolinas last autumn will be repaid in part this week end when 50 soldiers from southern States, now attached to the 181st Infantry at Camp Edwards, will be entertained in Boston. They will be guests of the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Committee. Included in the entertainment itinerary will be a dance and basketball game Saturday night, a visit to historic landmarks, a stage show, and a Chinese dinner. The boys will be overnight guests of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will attend Sunday morning services at King's Chapel.

Aviation for School Boys—Boys of senior and junior high school age in New England will receive preflight training in aviation soon under a program outlined by Federal officials and approved by the Massachusetts Department of Education. Present plans call for establishment of a curriculum which will include the theory of aeronautics with emphasis on ground-crew duties. Courses are expected to begin about May 1, when an anticipated 500,000 youths throughout the nation will undergo aeronautical schooling. Dr. Ben Wood of Columbia University, Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the Field of Education in the Civilian Pilot Training program, told Massachusetts educators that the program really was an extension of the civilian pilot training plan from the college to the high school level.

Paint for Victory—An art poster contest, designed to emphasize the public need for preserving silence about confidential military matters, is being sponsored this month by Westinghouse radio stations WBZ, Boston, and WBZA, Springfield, Mass.

The contest, open to all art students of Massachusetts, has the full co-operation of Army public relations officials of the First Corps Area. Prizes for the contest, which will end on Friday, April 3, will be a $50 defense bond for the best poster, and a $25 bond for the second best.

The First Corps Area is hoping that the contest may promote new slogans, although at present its own motto is "Keep Mum, Chum." Work in color is preferred, although oil, water color, air-brush, pen or pencil sketches will be acceptable. The Army will also furnish soldier models with full battle equipment for the contesting artists.

Beaches Still O. K.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has notified Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), of Connecticut, that the Navy does not contemplate closing beaches in eastern states.

In response to reports that the Navy or some other Government department might close the beaches of Connecticut or other states as a defense measure, Mr. Knox said the Navy had "no knowledge of their basis." Future action, the Navy Secretary said, would be "subject to existing conditions."

Loss of Port Business Laid By Union to Mismanagement

Mismanagement in handling Russian lend-lease cargoes was charged today as a primary cause for the pending loss of this lucrative business at Boston by Daniel J. Donovan, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

In placing the blame for the port's loss on the shoulders of steamship operators, Mr. Donovan declared that he already had demanded a full investigation by the Maritime Commission.

The last of the Russian lend-lease cargo to be handled at Boston will be cleaned up before the end of this month, and all future shipments will move via another Atlantic port, it is learned.

Defending the longshoremen who have been charged with being responsible for "driving commerce away from Boston," Mr. Donovan said that the men had broken a long established custom and an iron-clad rule against night work at Boston, in order to expedite the movement of lend-lease cargo here. Two shifts of nine hours each day were agreed upon, but the operators failed to take full advantage of the arrangement, Mr. Donovan said.

Loading at night was delayed by lack of cargo on the docks, ready to be put aboard ship, he said, charging also that there was no practical man present to direct the movement to the pier of freight cars loaded with additional cargo for the ships.

Some representatives of the operators, he charged, were living at expensive hotels, adding to the cost of handling the ships at Boston. Mr. Donovan, alleging complete lack of co-operation in every way, said today that he had requested the Maritime Commission to exonerate the longshoremen of blame in connection with the loss of this profitable port business.

In Few Days 20-44 Registrants Must Tell Their Work Skill

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Approximately 25,000,000 men from 20 to 44 now registered under the Selective Service system will be required to list their occupational skills, if any, needed in war production industries, the service announces.

A small questionnaire will be sent the men through local draft boards, beginning in a few days, in an inventory of America's male labor resources.

Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, said he hoped the questionnaires ultimately would reach all men between 18 and 64 and that this would give the United States Employment Service complete information on the work skills of 40,000,000.

In February, he reported, 7,000,000 workers were on the pay rolls of war industries, but he predicted 10,000,000 more would be needed to man the plants when they reached maximum output.

"Among the 40,000,000 men," he added, "we expect to find a large proportion of the 10,000,000 additional workers who are needed and who are occupationally able and willing to participate in the industrial war effort."

When the men have filled out the forms, the local draft boards will forward them to the appropriate local employment office, where they will be examined on the basis of the labor needs of war industries.

Mr. McNutt said those registrants whose self-classification showed they already were qualified or could be trained quickly for work in war plants would be invited to the local employment office for an interview, and that workers possessing skills important to war production would be divided into occupational classifications. He added that those with essential war skills not working in war industry but willing to be trained and transferred to such work would be given an opportunity to do so.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | FAIR ◆ TONIGHT | WARMER | COLDER

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight, with the lowest temperature near freezing. Gentle winds.

Northwest Maine: Slightly colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Little change in temperature tonight. Light rain beginning in the west portion after midnight.

Rhode Island and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire: Slightly colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:39 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Saturday, 10:01 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:17 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Special Values This Week!
Fancy Native Roasting Chickens 35c lb.
Fancy Rib Roast 29c lb.
Pork to Roast 29c lb.
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Nazi Spies Get 12 to 20-Year Prison Terms

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard today sentenced seven persons—defendants in the nation's first spy trial since the United States entered the war—to a total of 117 years in prison for espionage conspiracy.

Three were given 20 years' imprisonment each; three others, including a woman, 15 years each, and one 12 years.

Judge Goddard, in passing sentence, told the defendants he was "not only punishing you for your treachery," but "warning others like you that such acts will not be tolerated."

The illegal activities occurred before the United States entered the war—otherwise the defendants would have been subject to the capital penalty. Those sentenced to 20 years—the maximum possible penalty—were:

Kurt Frederick Ludwig, native of Fremont, Ohio, called by the Government the "brains of the ring."

Rene C. Froelich, former drafted soldier stationed at Governor's Island here, headquarters of the First Army, accused of observing the names of departing ships and transmitting them to German submarines.

Paul T. Borchardt, former German Army major.

Those given 15 years:

Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer, American-born housewife, accused of mailing letters in secret writing to German agents transmitting American military information.

Karl Victor Mueller, German-born naturalized American, a former machinist in a defense plant.

Hans Helmut Pagel, machinist, who pleaded guilty to the indictment while the trial was in progress.

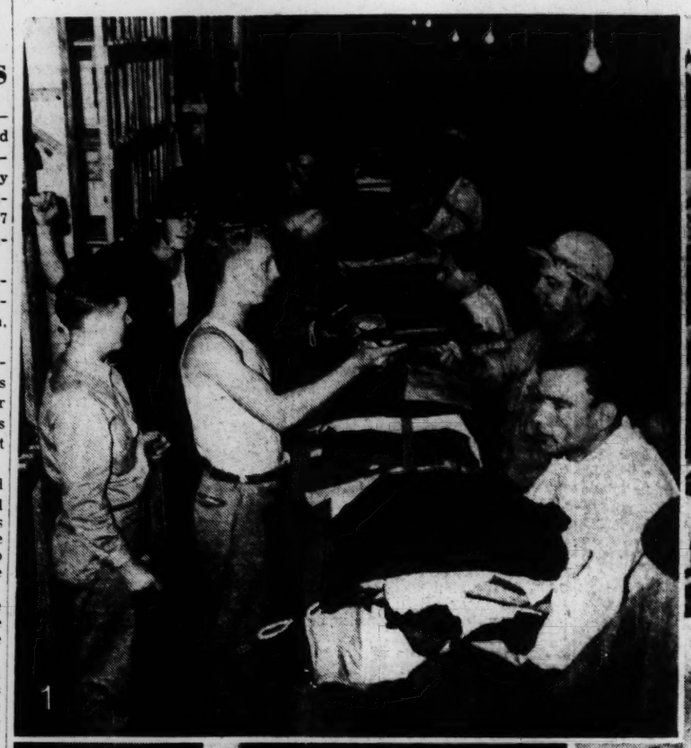
The defendant drawing a 12-year sentence was Frederick Edward Schlosser, former leader of a Brooklyn German-American youth movement later consolidated with the German-American Bund.

Two other defendants, who pleaded guilty before trial, will be sentenced later. They were Lucy Boehmler, Long Island High School girl, and Carl Herrman Schroetter, a Miami, Fla., fishing boat captain. Miss Boehmler, who was the Government's chief witness, testified during the trial that she found espionage "lots of fun."

None of the defendants showed any emotion. They were led by U. S. Marshals through the crowded corridors of the Federal Building to a ground-floor room of the courthouse. Mrs. Mayer, smiling broadly, was hissed by many of the women who saw her escorted from the courtroom. She smiled back at them.

Former Magistrate Charles A. Oberwager, counsel for Ludwig and Froehlich, asked the court for leniency, asserting that the two men had learned the great "blessing of democracy" during the "extremely fair trial which they have had."

A Stitch in Time to Dress Uncle Sam's Soldiers



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

What to Wear and When to Wear It

Upper left: Soldiers arriving at Camp Jackson pass down the line to get their outfits. Upper right: Activity at the Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia: uniforms are being manufactured, with operators sewing seams, attaching buttons, tacking, etc. Center left: A clothing-issue sergeant at Camp Upton checks through rows of overcoats; these coats are all wool and cost the Army $13.57. Center right: Col. L. O. Brice inspecting mannequins dressed in various types of Army uniforms at the Quartermaster General's headquarters in Washington. Left to right, winter combat and extreme cold climate uniforms (behind Colonel Brice), and then uniforms for the parachute jumper, a rubberized outfit, and one for garrison duty in hot climates. Bottom: If the shoe fits, put it on. Private Dewey Elmer Swanson holding two extremes in sizes at Fort George E. Meade.

U. S. Soldier Is Amply Attired; Aunt Sophronia Needn't Knit

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—If you hear tales that United States soldiers are not getting enough or the right kind of clothing to wear, don't believe them.

The War Department meets all rumors of this kind—and they come in continuously—with the response that the United States soldier is the "best-dressed in the world."

He not only gets an ample wardrobe, but he gets clothing especially designed for the area where he is to serve. When a soldier leaves Virginia, for instance, to go to Panama, he leaves his "woolies" behind and is issued a cotton uniform, a fiber helmet and shorts instead of trousers.

If he is ordered to a northern climate, he gets a sheep-lined parka, woolen underwear, leather mukluks to be worn over heavy socks; ski shoes, and a fur-lined cap.

Here is what the average doughboy is issued by the Quartermaster Corps:

One woolen coat, two pairs of woolen trousers, four pairs of cotton trousers, one overcoat, three pairs of shoes, two woolen shirts, four cotton shirts, one woolen garrison cap, one cotton khaki cap, two woolen shorts, six cotton shorts, two woolen undershirts, six cotton undershirts, one cotton field jacket with wool lining, three cotton twill jackets, three pairs cotton twill trousers, one cotton twill hat, two black woolen neckties, two cotton khaki neckties, one web waist belt, one pair woolen olive drab gloves and six white cotton handkerchiefs.

War is hard on clothing. Army Quartermaster Corps statisticians who recently studied the approximate service of the average soldier's uniform claim that his woolen coat lasts 33 months; his woolen trousers 14½ months; overcoat, three years; service shoes five to seven months; woolen shirt, six months; and garrison cap 14½ months.

To equip and maintain a soldier for one year takes 29.2 yards of woolen cloth and 122.1 yards of cotton cloth.

The basic wardrobe costs Uncle Sam $107.89.

Because the United States soldier is so comfortably outfitted, the War Department is discouraging the hand knitting of garments by the womenfolk back home, except on special request made by commanding officers through the Red Cross.

This action has been taken to conserve the nation's wool supply.

"There is less need in the present conflict for articles of clothing to protect soldiers from the cold than was the case in the World War," the Department explains.

"Soldiers on duty in cold climates are provided with clothing that is wind-proof and water-repellent, and in stations where there is extreme cold, fur parkas and mittens are part of the equipment issued by the Army Quartermaster Corps."

Navy Cross for 14 at Cavite

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox approved award of the Navy Cross to 14 officers who distinguished themselves in action during the first Japanese aerial bombardment of the Cavite Naval Base in the Philippines.

Letters of commendation from the Secretary to three civilians who were employed there and also distinguished themselves were announced at the same time.

Eight officers were awarded the Navy Cross for "extraordinary heroism." They are:

Commander Francis J. Bridget, South Orange, N. J.

Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, Long Island City, N. Y.

Lieut. Carl F. Faires, Jr., Navy Supply Corps, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Jerry A. Steward, Civil Engineer Corps, Streetman, Texas.

Ensign Robert W. Granston, Supply Corps, Seattle, Wash.

Chief Pay Clerk Othello C. Bruun, Supply Corps, Purcell, Ark.

Pay Clerk John H. Walker, Supply Corps, Long Beach, Calif.

Pay Clerk Clifford A. Hanson, Supply Corps, Tyler, Minn.

These six officers were awarded the Navy Cross for "distinguished service" during the bombardment:

Lieut. Col. John P. Adams, Marine Corps, New Bloomfield, Pa.

Lieut. Commander Rintoul T. Whitney, Escanaba, Mich.

Lieut. Thomas K. Bowers, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) Malcolm M. Champlin, Champlin Ranch, Sonoma, Calif.

Lieut. (junior grade) Trose E. Donaldson, Seattle, Wash.

Chief Boatswain James C. Oster, North Vassalboro, Maine.

The civilians to whom letters of commendation were awarded are W. L. Lord and F. V. Guttard, address of both not given, and George Colley, San Francisco.

Average U. S. Farm

The average farm consisted of 174 acres and was valued at $5,518 at the time of the 1940 Census. The land was worth $3,309.30, or $18.02 per acre; the buildings were worth $1,707, and the farm machinery and implements were valued at $502.

Camera Fans: Do Your Bit!

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Byron Price, the censorship director, asks amateur photographers to refrain from using their talents on military objects.

"There are many good photographic subjects besides fortifications, airports, troop transports and equipment of the armed forces," he said in a statement, adding that "even the private circulation of many pictures domestically can do harm, and of course no military pictures can be permitted to leave the country unless they have been made under government supervision."

Mr. Price commended camera clubs which have made known a desire to co-operate with the Government in this connection and said "detailed information about the handling of all types of films by international mail, freight, or express is being prepared and will be made public soon."

Acknowledging that his office had been asked why photographs of Army camps, warships and war production plants had been made public by magazines, news reel companies and newspapers, Mr. Price explained:

"I believe there is little real cause for apprehension. These pictures normally have been approved in advance by the Government for publication in order to show the American people what the armed services are doing and what American factories are producing."

Liquor Business Runs Full-Blast

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13 (AP)—Kentucky's huge liquor distilling business is running full-blast.

Prices on bulk whiskey are 30 to 35 per cent higher than last year and still climbing.

Distillers said war in the Atlantic pinching off European liquors, war in the Pacific cutting off other supplies, and bulging payrolls in this nation, creating heavy domestic demands, had caused the boom.

These plus new tax uncertainties have sent bulk prices up until they have reached a point one distiller described as "ridiculously high."

The buying rush already has caused a marked depletion in supplies of bulk whiskey, especially stock made in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

At present distilleries are rationing their regular trade in an attempt to hang onto supplies, especially of the new 1940, 1941 and 1942 periods.

Sideglances in Washington: Even President Pays Taxes

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ides of March: You hear all kinds of tales in Washington these days about who and who doesn't pay income taxes.

The Treasury answers "everybody up to and including the President." Everybody, that is, who falls within the legal tax brackets. For awhile Mr. Justices Stone and Roberts of the Supreme Court were exempt because they took office before June 6, 1932. It was considered by Congress that taxing them would be a reduction of pay while in office, frowned on because it might endanger their judicial disinterest.

Since April 12, 1939, when the Public Salary Tax Law went into effect, all federal officers including judges are subject to tax, irrespective of when they took office.

Langer Lingers: In view of the possibility that he may win his contest to keep his seat in the Senate, Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota is being referred to by his colleagues nowadays as:

"Linger Longer" Langer.

Rationing in High Places: WPB Director Donald M. Nelson has a new 1942 car, but no spare tire. It will be used on "vital business connected with the war effort."

Rationing Chief Leon Henderson hasn't tried to get one. He's always driven "jalopies of ancient vintage" and has two on hand; one his wife drives and the other stored away for trips to the beach next summer.

Mr. Nelson this week "rationed" the WPB Cafeteria by ordering it closed during morning hours when employees spent too much time over a second or late breakfast.

WPB received an SOS from the Peoria, Ill., Rationing Board, left without typewriters when local companies came and took back their machines following Mr. Nelson's "freezing" order.

Classic Example: Beware of Latin derivatives when you write to President Roosevelt! The face of Dean James M. Landis, of the Harvard Law School, now detailed to OCD, was extremely red this week when President Roosevelt read to the press a letter in which he spoke of blacking out government buildings as "obscuration" obtained "either by blackout construction or by termination of the illumination."

The President turned to his Press Secretary, Stephen Early, an old newspaperman, and ordered a rewrite in plain Anglo-Saxon English.

Mistaken Identity: Another red face belongs to Mr. Nelson, who this week received a public blast from Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan and retorted with a letter saying he was much surprised because the Congressman during a visit to the WPB last week had said he'd back up Mr. Nelson 100 per cent.

Mr. Engel wrote back: "I was never in your office. I have never met you. I have never seen you."

Mr. Nelson looked back over his appointment list.

The Congressman who visited him was Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan.

407 Clubhouses, 163 Other Units Reported in Operation by U. S. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—In reporting to the public on how it has spent more than $14,000,000 contributed in 1941, the United Service Organizations disclosed that there are 407 clubhouses and 163 other smaller units entertaining and serving the armed forces in the United States and overseas. The original program called for only 339 service clubs, a "report to our friends," signed by national leaders of the U. S. O. and sent to the 5,000 local committees throughout the nation, recalls:

"Five hundred and seventy units were located in 257 communities in 43 States within our continental limits," the report says. "In sub-arctic Alaska and in the great sub-tropic arc from Hawaii through the Panama Canal and the Caribbean bases to Bermuda, U. S. O. is operating 10 clubhouses and foresees substantial future need."

Before a dollar was raised the U. S. O. was in operation and expanding in rented, borrowed and donated quarters, the report declares. There are 137 government-built clubs now in operation and 70 more are being constructed, it adds.

An accompanying financial report shows that the U. S. O. funds were spent in the following proportions: 53.4 per cent for military clubhouses and units in the United States; 3.9 per cent for overseas clubhouses and units; 6.2 per cent for urban leave area services; 17 per cent for emergency services; 5.6 per cent for war industry worker units; 4.5 per cent for program direction through the six member agencies; 0.4 per cent for co-operation with Federal Public Health Welfare programs; 4.2 per cent for national campaign aid to 5,200 communities; 2.4 per cent for national administration and 2.4 per cent for special services contingency.

The current operating budget totals $13,594,703.

Wartime needs are expected to consume all of these funds by May 31, the financial report stresses.

Japanese Questioned In Philadelphia Raid

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (AP)—Federal authorities today questioned more than a score of Japanese rounded up in raids last night which they said also yielded maps of the Eastern coastal area and a few firearms.

Many of those taken into custody, authorities said, are servants of Philadelphia families. The largest group was arrested in a downtown house which they had been using as a club.

Four were dismissed after examination. The others probably will be detained at the Gloucester, N. J., Immigration Station pending disposition of their cases by the Enemy Alien Hearing Board.

An ordinary luncheon cloth was washed, Linit-starched, ironed 119 times. It looked like new, smooth, lustrous. Under the microscope it showed no fraying. (Tests by United States Testing Co., Inc. Test No. 24747. Feb. 6, 1942.)

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For Service Men—A small, Oxford India paper text Bible, beautifully bound in Genuine Morocco, half circuit. Brown for the Army, Blue for the Navy. Size 5⅜ x 3½ x ½ in. No. 01159x. $5.00
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For Students—An Oxford India paper, self-pronouncing, S. S. teachers' Bible, with 300 pages of helps, black-faced type, genuine leather binding. Size 7¼ x 5 x 1⅝ in. No. 0761x. $6.00
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EUGENE VOIT, MANAGER

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Sample of Enemy Propaganda Is Given Clubwomen of State

The claim that British imperialism is no different from Fascism and would be as fatal in a post-war world, is propaganda "born of ill-will and should be vigorously refuted," Herbert G. Sonthoff of Harvard University told members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its Department of International Relations Conference at the Copley-Plaza today.

An overflow audience of nearly 1,000 club women heard representatives of Great Britain, China, Russia, and a refugee from Nazi Germany tell of the world's "fight for freedom."

Opening the conference, which took as its theme, "America in Action," Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the International Relations Department, who presided, presented the Federation President, Mrs. David A. Westcott, who gave the invocation.

Ushers were dressed in Chinese costumes and the ballroom of the hotel was colorful with many flags of the United Nations.

Kept Right on Knitting

The conference attendants, many of whom knitted vigorously during the program, were told of the urgent and continuing need for Britain's 3,000,000 children and 2,000,000 adults still lacking necessary warm clothing and other personal supplies.

Mrs. R. St. Lawrence Peverley of Chester, England, conveyed to the Federation members the deep gratitude of the people of England for the rolling kitchens which have been sent over as gifts of American women, and particularly for the three contributed by the Massachusetts Federation.

While she made no predictions of air raids over Boston, she declared that "we are all in the same boat. I cannot disassociate America and Britain or any other country which is standing for right in this world-wide conflict."

Sees No German Cracking

Mr. Sonthoff of Harvard, who was a graduate of Berlin University, an attache of the American Consulate there and reporter on a German paper during the Reichstag fire and "blood purge," declared that there is little prospect of Germany's cracking from within.

If revolution should come, however, he predicted that it would originate with the German worker, not the intellectual classes, the farmer or the business element because the worker "will be the first to realize he has nothing for which to fight, no proper wages, no property, no promise." And the revolution will be a Communist revolution, he said.

"Whether we like it or not," he continued, Communism will have a strong influence in post-war adjustments. "Russians have been much more definite in their commitments toward the German worker than the German allies or any other people," he pointed out in giving his reason for the prediction.

No Inherent Rights

"We should begin to realize by now," he stated, "that democracy is not a set of economic privileges for either business or labor, that neither business nor labor has any inherent economic rights."

Mrs. Geraldine Townsend Fitch, long-time resident of China, whose husband is still carrying on in that country as head of the Young Men's Christian Association, made a persuasive plea for greater recognition of China's contribution to this war, and a greater utilization of its experience in waging it now.

She reminded her audience that the greatest source of Japan's income which made it possible for it to buy scrap iron and aviation gasoline was its revenue from the sale of raw silk to America.

Discusses Russia of Today

Michael Karpovitch, Professor of History at Harvard University, educated at Moscow University and former cabinet member of the Kerensky Republic, spoke on "Russia 1942."

Afternoon speakers were Herbert Black, whose subject was "Washington Calling," and Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich of Harvard, who spoke on "False Rumors, Propaganda, and You."

A luncheon and songfest, with an exotic costume musicale by noted artists from many lands was an interesting and colorful feature of the all-day program of the conference.

Serving on the general committee with Mrs. Ulin were Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. George G. Brayley, Mrs. Jaaki J. Mikkola, and Mrs. George W. Van Gorder.

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs

Left to right: Mrs. R. St. Lawrence Peverley of Chester, England; Mrs. George A. Fitch of China, Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of the Conference, and one of her assistants, Mrs. Malcolm Green. These exhibits were brought to the United States by Mrs. Peverley. The women are examining an incendiary bomb. The large bomb in the foreground is a high explosive.

Pay-Roll Plan For Bonds At Mt. Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 13—Mount Holyoke College has adopted the Pay-Roll Allotment Plan which gives every employee the opportunity to save a portion of his earnings for the purchase of United States Defense Savings Bonds. The Pay-Roll Allotment Plan conforms to the suggestions of the United States Treasury Department for organizing voluntary plans for savings for defense in such institutions.

The plan for savings is being directed by the recently organized Faculty Defense Savings Committee, of which Dr. Alzada Comstock, professor of economics and sociology, is chairman. The announcement of the plan was sent out by Roswell Gray Ham, President, Boardman Bump, Comptroller, and Dr. Comstock.

Any employee who wishes may have a specified amount subtracted from his or her salary, and a bond is purchased when the price has been accumulated.

Student groups have been active in sponsoring sales, and the senior class has adopted a plan of buying stamps and bonds to give to the college as their 10th reunion gift. The college community government recently voted $750 from the treasury for the purchase of a bond.

Sidney Barr

Wellesley College senior from New York City who is Chairman of the Senior Class Promenade. Dancing will be held tonight in Alumnae Hall on the college campus.

Help-the-Blind Sale in Hub March 16-27

Help the Blind to Help Themselves is the purpose behind the annual sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, at 73 Newbury Street, Boston.

The sale this year will open on March 16, and continue through March 27. The Altrusa Club of Boston has undertaken the sponsorship, and each day various civic and religious organizations will supply volunteer workers to help with the sale of hundreds of attractive items made by the Blind Workers of Massachusetts.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will officially open the sale at the Handicraft Shop at 10 o'clock on March 16, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to take part in special broadcast.

Miss Claire Crawford, President of the Altrusa Club is Chairman of the Sale, and the March 16 committees represented on the opening day include: Women's Municipal League, Inc., Mrs. Stephen Wheatland, Chairman; Guild of the Infant Saviour, Mrs. Humphrey L. McCarthy, Chairman; Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Inc., Mrs. John A. Moir, Chairman: Boston Committee for the Blind, Mrs. Edward Goldman, Chairman; Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Inc., Mrs. Charles W. McDermott, Chairman; Women's City Club of Boston, Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Chairman.

Tuesday has been designated as Christian Scientists' Day, with the sale in charge of Mrs. H. E. Ferguson, General Chairman. Table chairmen assisting Mrs. Ferguson will include: Mrs. Robert E. Bemis; Mrs. W. Lowrie Kay; Mrs. C. L. Wright; Mrs. C. M. Haynes; Mrs. W. A. Falk; Mrs. R. H. De Minico; Mrs. Frances Chater; Mrs. A. Louise Ferguson and Mrs. W. A. Courchene.

Pewter, copper, leather, hand woven runners, luncheon sets and bags, knitted sweaters, bonnets, baskets and trays, hearth brushes and useful household items will be included in the attractive "bargains" which will range in price from 15 cents up.

Food Prices in Boston Marts Hold to Levels of Last Week

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives found but little relief today in efforts to keep food purchases for the week-end within their budgets. Most items continue on the high levels of last week, but a glimmer of hope was found in the lower price of pork.

Following the news from Washington that a ceiling was about to be established on some pork products because of the rapid advance in fresh pork prices in recent weeks, wholesale prices began to tumble. Retail prices at Faneuil Hall market stalls fell off about three cents a pound this week, compared with last. In cut-price stores the decline is from one to two cents a pound.

But shoppers for families of average income still find difficulty in paying the prevailing prices. It is difficult to find shops where fresh pork loins can be purchased today at less than 30 cents, with many asking more. But cut-price stores can be found where a rib roast cut is offered as low as 23 cents.

Hams are not yet showing any indication of price-weakening. Smoked hams can seldom be found less than 35 cents a pound for the whole or half ham, and ready-cooked hams are usually held for 39 cents a pound for the whole or half.

Legs of lamb for roasting are easy to find at 31 cents a pound and up, but shoppers find it next to impossible to find them at less than 29 cents, unless a merchant is offering both leg and loin at a lower price. Lamb forequarters are around 17 cents and up, with an occasional merchant offering them as low as 15 cents. Veal legs can be found as low as 19 cents a pound but most shops ask more.

Beef prices are fairly steady and comparatively little change is noted in the poultry quotations. Turkeys are ranged all the way from 37 to 45 cents a pound; chicken 29 to 42 and fowl 30 to 35 cents.

In seafood, prices are practically normal again, as the supply is now sufficient to meet demand, after the long tie-up of the trawlers. Small sized smelts are unusually plentiful and lower in price than usual. Retail prices range all the way from 14 to 20 cents a pound.

Cod and haddock are down to 14 to 16 cents in down town stores. Chilled halibut and salmon continue at 40 cents, chilled swordfish 60 and fresh eastern halibut 60 cents.

Lobster continues high, with fresh opened lobster meat $2.50 a pound, and the medium sized live lobster for those who like to prepare their own, 70 cents.

Shoppers find that it is possible to buy steak cod as low as 12 cents; haddock fillets 23, and mackerel 8 cents.

Strawberries are in the big markets at 30 cents a pint. Argentine grapes in the range of 23 to 35 cents a pound, pineapple 19 to 25 cents each, and Argentine Bartlett pears at 60 cents a dozen, are all found in the big markets.

California asparagus at $1 a large bunch is another out-of-the-ordinary offering in the big markets. New cabbage can be had as low as three cents a pound; beets and carrots five cents a bunch; white celery 15 cents a bunch; California iceberg lettuce two heads for 17 cents, and spinach three pounds for 19 cents.

Famous Rooms in Miniature

The American series of miniature rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne will open with a private view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Thursday, March 19, it was announced today by George Harold Edgell, Director. The exhibition will be open to the public from March 20 to June 14.

Last year over 150,000 people crowded the galleries and waited in line to see the earlier series of English and European rooms, which was one of the most popular exhibitions ever held at the Boston Museum. In the hope of relieving the congestion this year, Museum officials have decided to charge an admission fee of 25 cents on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings. Admission will be free, however, from 1 o'clock daily, and on Saturdays and Sundays.

The new series consists entirely of American interiors. Thirty-seven rooms are included ranging from a seventeenth century Massachusetts kitchen to the hallway of a contemporary California penthouse apartment. There are rooms showing developments in the North Atlantic region from the settlements of Massachusetts Bay to the days of the "brownstone front." Others illustrate the decorating ideals of the Old Dominion and its neighbors to the south. Still others represent nineteenth century types of the Middle West, the antebellum Deep South, the Southwest, and the Spanish traditions and latest cosmopolitanism of California.

Fashion Show To Regale G.O.P. Women Tuesday

A St. Patrick's Day fashion show featuring furs, wraps, and gowns for opera wear will be presented to the members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts Tuesday afternoon at a 1 o'clock luncheon.

Mrs. Charles P. Howard, First Vice-President of the club, is Chairman of the affair, and she is having the assistance of Mrs. Charles P. White, Mrs. Henry H. Newell, Mrs. Robert Hosmer Morse, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, Mrs. Walter F. Baker, Mrs. Howard P. Claussen, Miss Margaret Dunn, Mrs. Clark F. Higgins, Mrs. Charles S. Jeffrey, Mrs. James Hunter Orr, Mrs. William C. Cusack, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Mrs. Pierce Pearmain, Mrs. Maurice M. Traynor, Mrs. George K. Woodworth, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mrs. Adolf Leeds, and Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis.

Spring fashions will be included in the show, which will conclude on a patriotic note with a surprise finale.

Debutantes, post-debutantes, and club members are serving as models, and include Amabel Eshleman, Sylvia Winsor, Ruth English, Helen Harding, Virginia Marston, Mary Randall Fay, Mary Faunce, Gloria Bond, Jane Badger, Marilyn Morse, Mary Helen Brown, Peggy Howard, Ann Clark, Mrs. Harry Sandell, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Constance Learned, Margaret Dunn, and Mrs. Walter F. Baker.

Hub 'Country Dance' Folk Meet Next Time March 20

The next open evening of the Boston Center of the Country Dance Society will occur on Friday, March 20. In the Winsor School gymnasium members and guests will trip the measures of such old-time favorites as the Norfolk Long Dance, the Sicilian Circle, the Polka, the Quadrille, the Morpeth Rant, and Piper's Fancy. Miss May Gadd, National Director of the Society will be guest of honor and speaker.

N. H. Group as Host Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters have invited several women prominent in New England women's clubs to be their special guests at the meeting of the group on Saturday, March 21, in the solarium of the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

The meeting will be preceded by a reception and refreshment hour from 1 to 2 o'clock, during which Mrs. Albert Atwood and Miss Adaline Libbey will be hostesses.

The brief business meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Walter E. Jewett, President, who will welcome the guests. These will include Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director of the Massachusetts Federation; Miss Margaret Howison, Second Vice-President of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Walter H. Sheppard, Director of the Manchester, N. H., District, and Presidents of neighboring clubs.

Mrs. Orren R. Tarr is Reception Chairman; Mrs. Amasa Harrington is in charge of Hospitality, and Mrs. Leo D. Gilman, the Program Chairman, will present Celia Eames, soprano, Helen Bedford, harpist, and Constance Bevan Whitcomb, accompanist, who will entertain.

Newburyport Tire Saving —Sweep Street of Glass

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., March 13 (AP)—City Councilor Andrew Parrasso came up with something new in the way of tire conservation.

His slogan explains his campaign—"Sweep the street in front of your house when you see any glass on the road."

And Councilor Parrasso is not a car owner.

Today's FM Programs

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:15 p. m.—The Augustana College Choir; Henry Veld, conductor.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—America Preferred; Nathan Milstein, violinist.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Billy Keaton's Variety Show; David Cheskin's Orchestra; vocalists.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, March 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, March 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

8:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (6.04mc), 11.79mc. Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00	United We Stand	Arthur Tracey, songs	Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
4:15	Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30	Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Staley Players; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Garden Talk	News of the World	"Bess Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Latin Favorites
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News";	"The Esquires"
8:15	Glen Ford, drama;	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra;	Press Photographers Ex.	Singing Legionnaires
8:30	guests; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	America Preferred; Na-	The Lyric Theater
8:45	tra, E. Murrow	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	than Milstein, violin	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album";
9:30	First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flag and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Studio Speakers	John Curtin, Australia	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	B. Founders' Day;	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense	speakers	Network Sports	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Wally Johnson's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End; music
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	orchestra; vocalists	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot;	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore Variety	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Harry Owen's Orchestra
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"Yesterday and Today"	Baritone, organ	Studio program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	musical program	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America,	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Talk; music	Victory Book Campaign.	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15	George Frazier, Mu-	The Band Played On.	dramatic sketch.	"Junior Musicale"; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	sic Comments	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Vic-	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
11:45	Gardener's Clinic	Richard Liebert, organ	tor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
12:00	Theater of Today.	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Vincent Price	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	"Modern Views the News"
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Camp Fire Girls	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Radio Bulletin	War News	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera;	U. S. Marine Band	Columbia Scholastic	Victory Program
2:15	Books	Gounod's "Faust";	U. S. Marine Band	Luncheon; speakers	Victory Program
2:30	Dr. Hu Shih, Chi-	Lieis Albanese; Charles	Matinee in Rhythm	"Oberlin on the Air";	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	nese Ambassador	Kullman; Ezio Pinza;	Matinee in Rhythm	musical program	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Leonard Warren; Lu-	"N. E. to You"; music	University Life, auspices	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	cielle Browning; Thelma	Parent-Teacher Assn.	Columbia University	Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	Votipka; Wilfred En-	Campus Capers; variety	'University Music Hour';	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	geiman; Sir Thomas	program; News	Un. of North Carolina	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	Beecham, conductor	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15	in the Making";	Metropolitan Opera;	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30	News; Cherniavsky's	Gounod's "Faust";	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, piano,
4:45	Musical Camera	Sir Thomas Beecham,	Sports program	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	conductor	Dramatic sketch	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:15	Arthur Rodzinski,	Opera; Piano Duo	Dramatic sketch	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:30	conductor	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Melody Mirror
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	War Reporter	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendesvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatisation	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	"This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15	man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:45	ica"; folksongs	drama	Melodic Moods	Guide of Sports	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasure Hour of Song;	"Lest We Forget"
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater: oper-	101st Vets. Ass'n; Songs
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	etta; "Gandy Dancer";	Beachwood Quartet
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	NBC Symphony Orch.,	National Barn Dance;	Marion Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Walter Cassel, baritone	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Dance orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Orchestra; guest	Dance orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	Henry A. Wallace	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - Washington
10:15	Public Affairs	Henry A. Wallace	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Sports program	hockey game
10:30	Income tax talk	West Point 140th Anni-	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Sports program	Olimpics-Washington
10:45	News; Sports	versary Program	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Five Star News
11:00	John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	U. S. Marine Band
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Freddie Martin's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Woburn Women To Present Play

The next meeting of the Woburn Woman's Club will be Home Talent Day. At 2:30 p. m. on Friday, March 20, in the First Congregational Church vestry, members of the club will present a two-act play called "Playing the Game," with Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, Drama Chairman, directing.

The cast includes Mrs. Harold L. Burleigh, Mrs. Louis R. Jahnke, Mrs. William E. Cail, Jr., Mrs. Harold E. Brown, Mrs. Carl E. Johnson, Mrs. Warren T. Johnson, and Mrs. Arthur P. Graham.

There will also be music by two club daughters, Miss Shirley Sevrens and Miss Elizabeth Emery.

Milton Club Plans Musical Program

A musical program, "Our Third Line of Defense," will be presented by the Glee Club of the Milton Woman's Club Monday afternoon at 2:15 in the clubhouse. Erdine Tredennick Oedel will conduct, and Dorothy Maskell, a "Club daughter," will accompany at the piano, with Grace Ford, violinist.

Mrs. Robert Watts is Chairman of the Glee Club, which comprises 30 voices.

The club also announces a dessert bridge in the clubhouse on Monday, March 23, at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the food table at the Milton Woman's Club "Modified Bazaar."

Poet Noyes' Readings Changed to April 26

Because of difficulties of transportation the British poet, Alfred Noyes, will not be able to read his works in Boston on the date already announced. He will, however, give the reading on Sunday evening, April 26, instead, in New England Mutual Hall. He will autograph his books afterward.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 14

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Maine

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58 m., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Wings Abroad"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"La Mujer de Barba Azul," comedy in Spanish, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

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Congress of Industrial Organizations Wins Its First Shipyard Election in N. E.

Shifts in Boston Population Are Giving Re...y Men a Study

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two movements of a definitely conflicting nature in the heart of downtown Boston today set Bostonians wondering whether the city was still losing its population to the growing suburbs or whether a wartime emergency had turned the thoughts of families away from the suburbs back to a home in the city.

After nearly half a century of service to the poorer classes on Tyler Street surrounded by the rising tide of automobile traffic, the Denison Settlement House announced that it had located a new site for its activities in Roxbury, following the families it has served into the suburbs.

Simultaneously, the John Fox and Company, real estate promoters, reported the opening of a suite of three-room apartments in a former office building on Water Street, where the man with an automobile but no tires can settle in the heart of the city just around the corner from where he works.

The Question

Well . . . who is right about the population trends in Boston, the Settlement House with its reservoir of experience or the real estate people who think to tackle the downtown venture which has no precedent in Boston records of the last decade or so?

The answer of realty experts is: "They are both right for the war is having a profound influence upon real estate for the better in downtown districts, whereas in the long run the Settlement House will find that the trend of decentralization wil be resumed in the postwar era."

The experience of the Denison House is typical of hundreds of similar enterprises, industries, and private familes. According to Edward W. Hudson, Head Worker, the organization which was founded to lead both children and adults of the tenement districts into useful pursuits, had thought of moving to less congested business districts as far back as 1915. The automobile which has enabled families to live in the suburbs and still get to the city with ease, accentuated the desire of the House to follow the trend into the suburbs.

Today, the Settlement workers find very few children left in the vicinity of Tyler Street. Business has moved into the homes once occupied by private familes. And many of the buildings are unoccupied as business follows the people into the more accessible suburban districts where taxes are lower and parking space is not at a premium.

Altering Situation

But the war is temporarily altering the real estate situation. Intown office workers threatened with the loss of their automobile transportation are conserving on tires, and are standing on street corners waiting for the bus. And those families thinking in terms of new shelter are looking for apartment houses in the city, the closer to work the better.

Thus the Fox theory indicates a new trend. How long it will last is a question. It may be that the war will have the effect of turning public attention again to the conveniences of intown living as opposed to daily trips into the suburbs. And the altered living habits of the people may enable the city to improve its properties to encourage centralization, and thus increase its revenues and be able to lower its tax rate.

All this is healthy speculation of the type volunteered by a representative of the Mortgage Bankers Association who visited Boston today. To use his own words:

"An intimate connection between transportation and real estate development has long been recognized. One may argue which came first the primitive village or the road leading to it, but the two are definitely inseparable.

"If the war end soon, the car and tire restrictions will have but little effect upon real estate. But if it is a long war, certain consequences may well result from this curtailment. Rents and sales prices for business properties in the downtown and large outlying retail centers may fluctuate temporarily with the adequacy of available transportation. A decline in rents and prices may be looked for in those business centers depending solely upon automobile trade.

"'Within walking distances' may be revived as a trade slogan for selling houses or renting apartments. As the result of better values and higher rent possibilities, apartment houses and homes may tempt many people to buy.

"I anticipate some changes in the regulations classifying defense housing, which will materially reduce the distance such housing may roam from either transportation facilities of defense plants themselves. It is entirely possible that if the war lasts long we shall see clusters of homes and neighborhood stores growing up fairly near the large new factories."

The mortgage expert's conclusions were interested. He believed that when the war ended "we'll go right back to herehe we left off." Many families with children will again push out into the suburbs to build new houses. Accessibility by automobile will again prove the determining factor in where business settles. Close-in properties will again have to depend solely upon their indisputable advantage as a plae to lice. And the villages that have grown up beside new factories will remain popular only if the factory is converted into some peacetime pursuit.

Quincy Housing

A 54-family unit housing project in the Quincy Point area and a 94-family unit in North Quincy are underway under sponsorship of private enterprise to meet the increasing demands for living accommodations for defense workers along the South Shore.

Total cost of the Quincy Point project, which is already under construction, will be at least $160,000, according to the builders, the Alewife Realty Trust Company of Arlington. Both projects and additional ones to come by private builders, heeding advice by the Federal government that if housing was not supplied it would come in with its own project, may surpass the building boom years of the 1920's, realty authorities predicted today.

The North Quincy development is estimated to cost $282,000. Another concern contemplates erection of 140 single family houses at an undisclosed point. City building officials anticipated the home construction would more than double that of last year.

By a Staff Photographer

Decentralization—Yes and No

At the left the vacant Denison Settlement House on Tyler Street, Boston, indicates the migration of families out of downtown districts into the more accessible suburbs. At the right, a new colonial front apartment house on Water Street in the heart of downtown Boston points to the wartime trend of families moving back into the city under the threat of automobile curtailments. Just what will result from this tug of war when peace returns furnishes interesting speculation in local realty fields.

Todd-Bath Victory Significant For All of the Atlantic Coast

The Congress of Industrial Organizations won its first shipyard election in New England today at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine.

The count ran:

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, C. I. O.	3,620
American Federation of Labor	1,529
Independent Union	513
No union	383

As the total vote cast ran a little more than 6,000, the result gave the C. I. O. union a clear majority.

Close to 2,500 failed to vote, since the eligible list showed 8,614 names.

The outcome carries significance along the entire Atlantic coast, as the outcome was interpreted today by the C. I. O. shipbuilding union.

A major contest is going on in shipbuilding between the C. I. O. and independent unions. There is nothing like this competition in any other industry. Recently the independent unions organized an East Coast alliance. They claim to cover plants with 130,000 workers. The C. I. O. claims more.

In three important New England elections held by the National Labor Relations Board the independents have beaten the C. I. O. These independent victories came at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., at the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn., and at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine.

However, at the Atlantic and Simpson ship repair yards in East Boston, the C. I. O. was certified in 1938 as sole bargaining agent by the NLRB without an election, and at the George Lawley Son Corporation at Neponset, Mass., obtained a closed shop contract last year by agreement. This has been the C. I. O. shipyard foothold in New England.

"Our Portland victory will serve as the stepping stone to further gains in New England," declared Ross LeRoy, East Boston organizer for the C. I. O. shipbuilding union, today on his return from Portland. "The C. I. O. success there definitely signalizes a step away from the independents."

On the other hand, independent leaders discounted the Portland result. They declared that the independent union there did not amount to anything. This was proved, they said, by the fact that the American Federation of Labor, which has no shipbuilding plants on the East Coast, so far outran the independent.

Help was offered the Portland independent by other independents but no reply was ever received, it was added, and the local problem of weakness of the independent would not affect the independent movement elsewhere.

Revere Bus Strike

Twenty-five bus drivers and mechanics on a Revere bus line struck at 6 a. m. today, and made the going difficult for 2,000 would-be travelers.

The walkout grew out of the discharge of a bus operator because he did not report two minor accidents, according to the company. In such a case, the company added, the union agreement calls for submission of the case to arbitration. This, it was declared, the men declined to do, and quit.

The line is the Service Bus Company, Inc., of Revere. It operates from Everett Square in Everett and from Linden Square in Malden to Revere Beach and from Winthrop Highlands to Point of Pines.

Mayor Raymond E. Carey brought the two sides together in conference at the City Hall early this afternoon.

"The people are going to get transportation by tomorrow some way or other," he declared.

The Mayor said he was as surprised as anybody by the unexpected cut-off of transportation, especially as he had just settled a dispute a short time ago over wages.

At that time he said he had obtained a $4 a week increase for the men.

Atlantic Avenue El Razing To Be Opened With Ceremonies

Workmen will begin tearing down the abandoned Atlantic Avenue structure of the Boston Eleveated Railway, on Monday morning, it was announced today. Ceremonies will be staged in Dewey Square, opposite the South Station, at 9:30.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston have been invited to attend. The structure is being torn down to provide scrap steel for war production, and to speed vehicular traffic on Atlantic Avenue.

Enough steel to build five heavy cruisers or 30 destroyers is available in abandoned streetcar rails throughout Massachusetts, it was revealed today by State officials as they discussed plans to salvage this needed material.

The subject was discussed by the State Public Utilities Commission at a conference with Gurth F. Chambers, Director, and John I. Taylor, Secretary, of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Following the conference, Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, announced that a survey has disclosed that 49,000 tons of steel are available in rails which have not been used for years.

Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway, has offered to give the City of Boston title to all abandoned street-car tracks in the City limits to facilitate their disposal, Mr. Meins added.

Officials will meet on March 20 at 10:30 a. m. to consider methods to remove the tracks. Officials indicated that WPA labor may be used.

Mr. Taylor declared that his Division expects little trouble in obtaining the much-needed steel. He said that money gained from sale of the steel would help pay the cost of repairing streets after removal of the rails.

Mr. Meins disclosed that his department had asked each streetcar company in Massachusetts for detailed information regarding available scrap possessed by each company.

The Boston Elevated Railway answered that it has 8,118 tons of abandoned tracks, representing 14 miles of lines. The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company has 26,500 tons, representing 191 miles of track, 10 tons of steel poles, a ton of copper trolley wire, and 44 tons of miscellaneous scrap.

The Berkshire Street Railway announced it has 1,874 tons of rails and five tons of steel in abandoned bridges. One thousand tons of abandoned rails are possessed by the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway, as well as a ton of copper trolley wire. Likewise, the Holyoke Street Railway has 1,400 tons of rails.

Protest Against Curran Carried to City Hall

Persons who are opposing the scheduled appearance of the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, of New York, at a celebration of Evacuation Day in Boston next Sunday night carried their protests this afternoon to the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Charging that the priest has a record of anti-Jewish, anti-British, isolationist speeches and that he is, therefore, not a suitable speaker for a patriotic rally, the group called at City Hall upon Louis J. Brems, the City's Director of Public Celebrations.

It is through Mr. Brems that the City's contribution of $5,000 to cover expenses of the Evacuation Day celebration is expended. The group wished also to see Mayor Tobin, who is Mr. Brems' superior, but he is still on vacation in Florida.

The protesting group contended that the City should either require the South Boston Citizen's Association to engage a different speaker or withdraw its financial support. Some of those in the group expressed a hope that the Mayor would not personally attend the rally, if Dr. Curran speaks.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, although invited, has announced he will not appear.

Dr. Curran was quoted today as insisting that he would appear, despite the protests, and was said to have termed himself "anti-Communist, antNazi, and anti-Fascist"—althought he appeared at public meetings in this country with Nazi and Fascist leaders.

Among those in the protest group at City Hall today were: the Rev. Donald Lothrop, of the Community Church; the Rev. Douglas Frazier, from the Universalist Church; Dr. W. J. Crozier, and Dr. Hugh O'Neil Hencken, representing American Defense, Harvard Group; representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the National Maritime Union, the Furniture Workers Union, and the United Office and Professional Workers Union; George Markham, representing the President of the State C. I. O.; Rabbi Joseph Shubow, President of the New England division of the American Jewish Congress; James Marino, who presented a petition from 75 Boston air-raid wardens; Miss Frances Sweeney, Director of the Boston branch of the American-Irish Defense Association, and Mrs. Roland Baker, representing the Women's City Club.

World Affairs Week Opens in Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13 —The fifth in a series of annual World Affairs Weeks, an educational experiment sponsored by the Rhode Island World Affairs Council and other co-operating organizations, will open here this evening and will continue with sessions extending until Saturday of next week.

Particular interest is attached to World Affairs Week this year because it is the first to be held while the nation is at war. All the visiting lecturers engaged for the program will discuss aspects of the war or of the peace to follow.

Since its inception in 1938, World Affairs Week has become largely a community project with more than 50 civic organizations, clubs, schools and colleges supporting the program. Unlike the somewhat similar programs held in other cities, all of the programs here are open to the public without charge.

Art Students Contribute

In addition to the lectures, which form the basis of the week's program, supplementary programs have been arranged. An exhibit presenting graphically the strategic and economic problems raised by the war has been completed by students at the Rhode Island School of Design and will be on display during the week. A series of radiocasts from local stations will be delivered and the Providence Public Library, the Athenaeum and other libraries in the state have arranged special displays of books to fit in with the World Affairs Week.

Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, president of the Rhode Island School of Education, is chairman of the program and Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, is honorary chairman.

The principal addresses will be delivered at various auditoriums. Thus Dr. Basil Matthews will discuss the future of India at Pembroke College in Providence; Dr. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard will speak at Bryant College and at Rhode Island State College; Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University will speak at Brown University and other speakers will be heard at dinner meetings in downtown hotels.

Colleges Co-operate

Co-operating in the program are all the colleges in the State, eight college alumni clubs, five private schools, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Community Center, Lions and Kiwanis clubs, the English-Speaking Union, and many other organizations.

Problems of employment created as peacetime industry converts to a wartime basis were exemplified in a report issued this week by Glen Leet, State Administrator of Public Assistance.

Mr. Leet's statement showed that while employment was on the rise in Rhode Island in the last four months in several industries, others were compelled to lay off workers because of a shortage of raw materials or because of wartime regulations. Since last October, he pointed out, 1,100 cases have been added to the State Unemployment Relief rolls. Of these, 665 came from private industry, mainly jewelry and rubber plants and soft drink manufacturing establishments. During the same period, however, 536 individuals left the S. U. R. rolls to accept employment in private industry.

The Week in Rhode Island

Relief Costs Mount

Meanwhile total costs of operating the S. U. R. program have jumped in the last few months. Average costs per case moved up from $9.08 to $12.90 since the first of last October, Mr. Leet said. Increased needs because of the winter season were largely responsible for the increase, he explained.

Mayor Dennis J. Roberts has promised to make an investigation of the increased costs, acting on charges brought by critics who called the increases unnecessary.

Determined to keep the lawns at Roger Williams Park in Providence neatly clipped and rolled this year, though the tractors may be laid up with no gasoline or tires, Martin F. Noonan, park superintendent, attended an auction sale this week and came away with a pair of white-maned chestnut horses.

Portland to Use Women Welders

PORTLAND, Me., March 13 (AP) —Preparing to fill places of men lost to military services by heavy defense industries in Maine, 35 Portland women took physical examinations today for places in the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation's Welding and Burning School. Physical standards are similar to those required of men.

Fred A. Herron, manager of the U. S. Employment Service Office here, which furnished the job candidates, said shipbuilding company officials had assured him that all women accepted for training at the school would be employed after learning the trades.

Private Home Builders Plan Big Spring Campaign

Private home builders throughout Massachusetts are planning an unprecedented spring home building campaign to provide all the defense housing necessary for the promulgation of the war program, John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, announced this morning.

That private operators are taking the initiative to show themselves capable of handling defense housing was cited by Mr. Malley as illustrating the organization of the industry on an efficient scale in this sector. Plans for the campaign will be discussed further at a meeting of the Home Builders Institute of America to be held in the Myles Standish Hotel next Friday.

It is the intention of the industry with the assistance of private capital and the co-operation of the FHA to keep abreast of the current demands for homes by defense workers moving into this highly developed industrial district. Mr. Malley pointed out that the entire building industry in the Commonwealth "is awake to its responsibilities and has pledged itself wholeheartedly to a co-operative, all-out effort."

Great strides have already been taken, he stated, towards that end under accelerating FHA new home building activity revealed in a growing number of new type homes being applied for by communities in all parts of the state. Right along that line, he added, the FHA had received 120 more applications for defense homes last month than in the corresponding month of last year.

This represented a dollar and cent gain of almost $600,000 in building values.

"This is an excellent indication of the manner in which our Massachusetts builders are assuming the responsibilities of providing defense homes throughout the state," said Mr. Malley. "More than one-third of last month's volume of FHA applications came from sections of Massachusetts where an acute housing shortage exists, and from areas which have been designated as defense areas.

"With the proposed large-scale operations of our biggest builders gathering momentum each week, I would not hesitate to predict that the spring FHA home building program in Massachusetts would surpass any similar spring building in the history of the Commonwealth."

Conscience Fund Richer by $1,101.28

Massachusetts' conscience fund was swelled by $1,101.28 today when a prominent attorney submitted checks totaling that amount in behalf of an unidentified person.

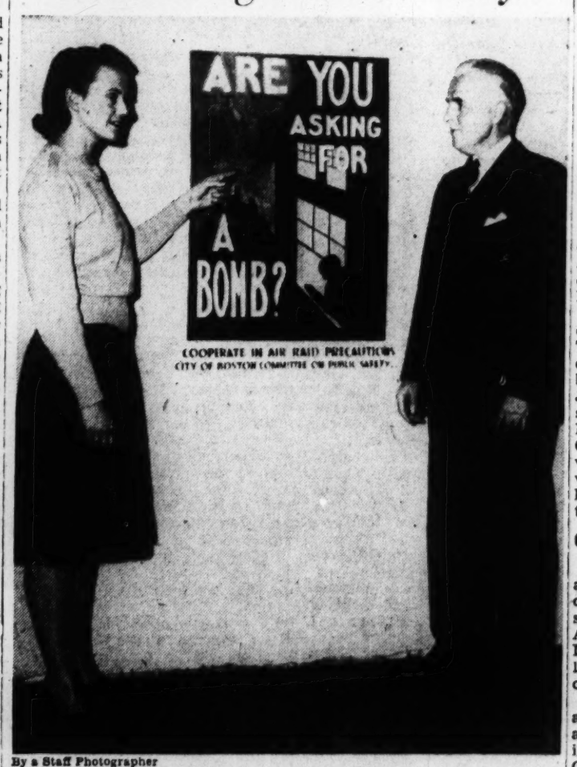
William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, revealed that this is the largest sum ever contributed to the fund. He added that the lawyer declined to reveal why his client felt he owes the State the money.

Popular Area For Fishing Shut

Closing of a large area of water to fishing or anchoring around the entrance to Boston Harbor was announced today by the Coast Guard. This action shut off what has been a popular fishing ground for excursion steamers operating from Boston each summer.

The area closed extends eastward from Little Nahant to Egg Rock and thence to longitude 70.46, west, and thence to Smith Rock, North Scituate and across by Graves Light, to Nahant.

Promoting Public Safety



By a Staff Photographer

Blackout Poster for Civilian Defense

Among the collection of posters dealing with civilian defense subjects, and designed by students of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, presented yesterday to the Boston Committee on Public Safety, was this blackout poster by Miss Janet Richardson, art teacher of Braintree. John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Committee, is shown receiving the poster from Miss Richardson.

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WE CAN'T AFFORD ORCHIDS ON OUR BUDGET

Every second person who reads this is working to produce something to help win the war. That means that *everyone* who reads this must be ready to give up luxuries. This year's war bill is equivalent to $1,777 for every family in America. Is it any wonder we can't afford orchids?
To save money on fire insurance, thousands of property owners are turning to Quincy Mutual. This reliable company has saved its policyholders at least 20% on their premium costs every year since 1851. See your local agent *now!*
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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Downfall of France Laid To Delay on Decisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, March 13—The passive role which France has been obliged to take since its defeat has finally led the country to face the unfortunate facts and take stock.

The Riom trials, now ending the third week, have contributed largely to this very sorry kind of occupation.

Reading columns of testimonies in the newspapers and the arguments advanced by former Premiers Léon Blum and Edouard Daladier in an able personal pleading before the court in defense of the republican regime, as well as of themselves, there is a growing understanding that, whatever blame can be placed upon the leaders of the nation, France on the whole could not by condemning them escape its responsibility as a nation for its defeat.

A few independent commentators have had the courage to come forward and call attention to this.

Deep-Seated Weaknesses

One of those who has perhaps been the boldest is Jacques Bardoux, political writer of wide experience who takes the position in an article in Le Temps that France could not have been eliminated from the war by the loss of a single battle, however important, unless there was something fundamentally wrong.

This something wrong was also not due exclusiyely to the kind of regime France was living under, but to something that was wrong with France basically, regardless of the regime.

He does not spare those in power. "By lack of courage, political leaders hesitated to make decisions. They hushed their consciences, closed their eyes and denied the risks they were running.

"The military leaders also lacked character. They dodged the decision they should have taken, and even when their lack of preparation was pointed out to them after the war had started, they showed no capacity for correcting the others."

Can New France Endure?

Turning to the problem of the present—that is, "to dissipate the causes which have exposed France to the danger of disappearing on account of the loss of a single battle," M. Bardoux says: "our consciences must be tempered and our courage must take on new strength if the new France is to endure."

He continues: "If the French people don't take hold of themselves; if they do not clean up their political morals, the efforts to save France will be compromised and the most ingenious machinery of the new constitution now being worked out will rust and crumble.

"It is necessary to restore discipline," he goes on, "but we must avoid strangling initiative or choking frankness. To dissolve the old party is one thing, but we must avoid creating other pressure groups. In particular we must avoid imposing on the country a single privileged party.

"Corruption and favoritism must be banished. Authority, like liberty, can be easily abused. License and dictatorship are on the same plane."

Single Party Criticized

This statement is bold, because M. Bordoux, by his reference to the dangers of creating a single privileged party, has made a reference ot the one such party—the Legion of War Veterans—which in a few months has become predominant—in effect a privileged single party.

M. Bardoux, like many other Frenchmen, sees a danger in this privileged position, but he has had the courage to put it in print.

Nothing could explain better the political dilemma in France than the position of the Legion. Attacked since its formation by the Paris newspapers as too nationalist and a hindrance to collaboration in the "new European order," the Legion is taken to task in the free zone for establishing itself as the privileged party.

The Legion, it is needless to say, has actively supported Marshal Pétain and has done a successful publicity job for his regime.

Support for 'the Marshal'

Nevertheless, M. Bardoux voices widely-held opinions in pointing out the dangers of giving power and privilege to any one group.

Recognizing the apprehension that France might slip toward totalitarian methods, the Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, on inspection in North Africa, told the native population: "It is necessary to have a strong support around the Marshal." But he went on: "An old nation like France, with its prodigious task, is capable of something better than service to a master."

Independent of Government action there is consciousness in the country of the necessity of galvanizing the population into a united effort to put the country on its feet, even though conquered and divided into Occupied and Unoccupied Zones.

Youth is the order of the day. "The child must be public friend number one" is one of the slogans.

Another emphasizes that France, with one aged person in every six, is a country with the oldest population, and only a vigorous campaign for increased birth rate and child saving can pull France up to the level of other countries.

So far with all the efforts made to "reagitate" it is admitted that only one seventh of the youth have been reached.

Korean Rebels Ready to Serve Allied Nations

LONDON, March 13 (AP) — The United States, Britain, and China are understood to be discussing recognition of a free Korean Government which would have its temporary seat at Chungking, informed observers of Asiatic affairs reported today.

A Korean Revolutionary Committee has been functioning at Chungking for some time, directing rebel activities against the Japanese in Korea and guerilla warfare in the adjoining provinces of Manchukuo. These sources said a force of 10,000 is harassing the Japanese successfully in the Chientao region of Southeastern Manchukuo, which long has been a refuge for Korean rebels.

This committee is said to control more than 30,000 active revolutionaries, apart from a "mass" of other supporters.

London sources asserted the visit of Japan's Governor General of Korea, Gen. Jiro Minami, to Tokyo this week was linked with the possibility of a general Korean revolt, although General Minami also was said to be advising the Japanese Cabinet on the possibility of war with Russia along the Manchukuo-Korea frontiers.

Observers said that simultaneously Li Yu-pang, leader of the Revolutionary Chinese Committee of Formosans in Chungking, was demanding recognition of Formosa as a part of China and asking seats for his colleagues in the Chinese Political Council.

More than 15,000 Formosan Chinese are said to be operating as guerrillas against the Japanese in some parts of Eastern China, notably in Anhwei Province.

Revolutionary ferment on Formosa, they said, now is so great that the Governor General, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, resisted demands for additional transfer of Japanese military units from the island to other parts of the Pacific.

German Newscasts Wrecker Now Has Aid Handling Music

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—"Ivan the terrible," that radio mysterious heckler of German news broadcasts, was back on the air during the night with reinforcements—a "red Caruso from Moscow" who wrecked an Italian opera broadcast from Venice.

The Italian prima donna and tenor sang "I Love You," and in a following soft musical interlude, the "red Caruso" broke in with:

"The Italian people want love—Mussolini causes hatred."

The anti-German heckler, "Ivan," loudly questioned the German announcer's facts and interposed such phrases as this:

"German soldiers, put an end to war. Do not obey Hitler's orders."

U. S. Senate Hears Message to China

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D), of Utah, read in the Senate a message from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declaring that military collaboration was bringing the people of the United States and China, long politically sympathetic, even closer together.

General Marshall's message was sent on the seventeenth anniversary of the passing of Sun Yat Sen, first President of China.

Supplementing the message, Senator Thomas said he felt that if the American people had been more familiar with the history of Sun Yat Sen's efforts to democratize China they would have given even more help to the Chinese.

Similarly, he said, if the American people had known more about the designs of the "war lords of Japan, our nation would undoubtedly have followed our leaders more wholeheartedly in steps to prevent what is now happening in the Pacific."

Sir William Bragg

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—Sir William Henry Bragg, who passed on here yesterday, was one of Britain's outstanding natural scientists, and President of the Royal Society until 1940.

Recently Sir William had served as head of a committee formed in June, 1940, to calculate the nation's food requirements, and to discover means of filling these requirements.

Appointment to the committee followed a brilliant career, with notable achievements in the field of X-raying metals. In 1915 he received the Nobel Prize and the Barnard Gold Medal given by Columbia University for work on X rays and crystals in conjunction with his son, W. L. Bragg.

Sir William was particularly well known in London for his numerous lectures on popular natural science subjects, delivered to adults and children.

He was director of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Fullerian Professor of Chemistry of the Royal Institution and Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory since 1923.

A large number of awards and honorary degrees were presented to Sir William by societies, colleges and universities all over the world.

He had published many works on radio-activity, sound, light, and the application of natural science to commercial fields.

Women at Work

Wide World

Scenes in British Bomber Plant

Meet the Merlin girls, so called because they are building the famous Rolls-Royce Merlin 20 engine used in many of the British fighter and bomber aircraft. The workers in the upper picture are inspecting finished Merlin engines. The lower view shows a woman worker busy on a camshaft of a bomber engine.

Women Taking War Jobs— 5,000 Each Day in Britain

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British radio reported this morning that members of the Women's Royal Naval Service may in certain cases replace men in the maintenance of ships and aircraft.

The radiocast said it is proposed to form a special branch of the Women's Royal Naval Service to perform such jobs as cleaning ammunition and boats, sweeping, painting, greasing and polishing, and engine cleaning. The women will work side by side with men ratings at the naval bases.

LONDON (BPS)—Five thousand British women are being placed in war jobs every day as the problem of manpower becomes increasingly the problem of women power.

Five million women have been registered under the National Service Act. One quarter of these have been interviewed, and 50,000 are being interview weekly.

Interviews are conducted by an average board of five women in the hundreds of labor exchanges throughout Britain. If the registrant has decided on one of the uniformed services, she fill in an application form; if she has chosen industry, she either will attend a Government training center or be assigned directly to employment.

Each interviewer handles approximately 100 registrants a week, usually devoting about 20 minutes to each. If a woman with special problems is not certain of her course, she is advised to consider the matter and return for a further interview after a lapse of one or two weeks.

In straightforward cases, the lapse is only about one week between registration and interview and between interview and assignment to essential employment.

Something over 30 per cent of the women prefer the uniformed services, the order of preference being the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF's), the Women's Royal Naval Service (the "Wrens") and the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). Approximately another 30 per cent choose industry, 10 per cent select civil defense, and some 20 per cent are undecided.

With the registration of older groups, new problems have arisen which, for the first time, touch the woman who has made work her career and who has to break associations carefully developed over a long period of time. Interviewers handle such cases with special sympathy. Single women who have created homes and have assumed commitments are not forced to accept work beyond a day's journey from their homes. Difficult cases are referred to the Hardship Committee for arbitration — such as women who have responsibilities for a widowed mother or infirm parents.

Interviewers have discovered that married women with children are the most unselfish of all categories. One labor exchange recently reported that a woman with 10 children had taken a job as a milkman.

Women at Work

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, March 13—Some half-dozen women—all octogenarians—are working in a Midlands factory helping make small parts for airplanes.

They're on the job not for a few hours, a couple of days, or a week. They work eight-hour shifts, six days a week, and not infrequently put in a half-day extra.

They are helping do an essential war work and they are proudly conscious of it, but an avowedly added buoyancy is given their morale by the thought they are doing something worth while in so modern a field as aircraft production.

Young girls also find themselves in factory work covering a large range of production.

Excellent sources say it has been established that women could do 80 per cent of work in aircraft factories. The Ministry of Aircraft Production has said women actually are doing 50 per cent of the work in many engine plants.

It is a common sight these days to see one woman operating a half-dozen or more semi-automatic machines.

The girls pitch into all the jobs. They seem to have inexhaustible reserves of cheerfulness, forebearance, and ruggedness under their femininity. They'll bore holes for hours or apply themselves to riveting with no loss of lilt.

Women test planes to determine the effects of atmospheric conditions on new craft. They serve in aeronautical inspection departments getting preliminary training before going to factories for inspection of parts.

Hardly less responsible is the repair end which likewise has brought commendation to the women.

At a North Midlands factory, all-women crews under women supervisors repair crashed service planes.

They dismantle a plane, fit new parts, and reassemble the machine readying it for the test pilot.

Originally the crews were mixed, but the policy was unsuccessful, as men felt they were superior workers. With separation of the sexes, the work leaped ahead.

In some factories girls are recruited from the rank and file of workers, being trained as draughtswomen. This relatively new development is hailed as a most important one.

Japanese Drive Threatens U. S. Supply Route

Continued from Page 1

of British troops in Burma, who announce that they have joined the Chinese some 20 miles north of Pegu on the Rangoon-Lashio Railroad, in organizing a defense against the advancing Japanese. Complete returns for Australian losses in the Malayan campaign were announced as 287 officers and men killed and 16,744 missing.

Southwest Pacific:

Japan's most advanced spearhead, apparently blunted momentarily on the northeast New Guinea coast, was reported officially today to have gone off at a tangent into the Solomon Islands in a new threat to the supply line from the United States and to the island bridge toward New Zealand.

The move was disclosed in an Australian Air Force communiqué which said a Japanese naval force was seen three days ago off Kessa, on tiny Buka Island, stepping stone from New Britain to the Solomons.

Smashing at the bases which Japanese would need either for a thrust against Australia or southeast along the island chain, the RAAF bombed the Japanese-used airfield at Gasmata on New Britain's south coast, yesterday.

A communiqué said "All our bombs fell in the target area and columns of smoke rose from the ground." It added that Japanese fighter planes were beaten off, one was damaged.

There was no definite indication whether the Japanese landed at Buka, but it was recalled that planes have scouted and bombed Bougainville and other Solomon Islands stretching southeast toward the New Hebrides and New Zealand.

It was regarded as possible that the Japanese strategy might call for a sweep southeast toward New Zealand to establish a screen of island bases between Australia and the United States before attempting invasion of the Australian continent, or else that the move was a feint undertaken only to mask a developing onslaught, probably from New Guinea or Timor, directly against the long bleak reaches of the north or northwest coasts of Australia.

However, indications that the invaders were making ready to use the island of New Guinea as a big battle base were seen from RAAF reconnaissance reports that the Japanese were working at top speed to establish fighter plane stations along the northeast coast where they won footholds at Lae, Salamaua and Finschafen.

Whatever plans the Japanese might have had for quickly-won broader control of the island coast were declared, however, to have been disrupted by the hard aerial blows of British and American bombers.

The lack of communications on the island and its virtually impassable stretches of escarpments and jungle-tangled valleys also will play a part in disrupting the Japanese timetable. No single road connects the Japanese-won beachheads with the bases of Australian forces in key stations on the island.

The Australian radio, heard by CBS, said a war correspondent of the Melbourne Argus reported that Australian guerrilla forces still were in action against the Japanese on the northeast coast and were carrying out "valuable operations."

Observers said that even though the Japanese forces were campaign-toughened and jungle-trained, they would find overland travel from the northeast coast to the Papuan coast at the south, across Torres Strait from Cape York, a harder task than any they had faced in Malaya.

Reporting Events:

Press dispatches reaching Australia today said that the American press published widely an Australian communiqué giving the Royal Australian Air Force credit for the downing of seven Japanese ships off Salamaua, New Guinea, March 10, and early this morning came news that in Washington the United States War Department had issued a communiqué claiming the same seven ships for American heavy bombers.

Between those two reports lies a story of official confusion which cannot at present be fully explained.

In fact, the United States communiqué was released in Canberra. It has been published by the Australian press and carried by the Australian radio and was repeated in the morning newspapers, but for reasons known in Washington, the Commonwealth Air Ministry is unable to mention American participation in its communiqué and external dissemination of the communiqué is not permitted.

There was no desire on the part of Australia to seize credit for the Salamaua exploit—the credit was forced on the RAAF, which, however, also participated and shared the honors.

Ships Sunk:

An American submarine venturing deep into Japanese territory was reported officially yesterday to have sunk three enemy freighters and a passenger-cargo ship, raising to 149 the total of vessels of all types damaged or destroyed by United States forces in the Western Pacific.

This latest blow at Japan's ability to keep its far-flung forces supplied was matched, moreover, by a simultaneous announcement that two Japanese four-engined seaplanes had been intercepted by American fighters west of Midway Island March 10 and one was shot down.

The only reported costs of these actions to United States Forces was the damaging of one fighter plane, and the wounding of its pilot, who managed, however, to return safely to the base on Midway.

This was the first word of enemy activity in the vicinity of Midway, 1,300 miles northwest of Pearl Harbor, since Jan. 29, when a Navy communiqué said two Japanese submarines had been driven off by artillery fire which damaged one of the raiders.

The impression in naval circles here, however, is that the whole vast area of the Pacific lying west of the Hawaiian Islands and east of the area in which Japan is now dominant has become something of a "no man's land," where enemy air and sea patrols and American planes and ships are constantly on the rove, feeling out each other's strength and seeking the advantage of surprise for sudden thrusts against the islands which dot that part of the ocean.

The submarine and air actions reported were announced briefly in a Navy communiqué which said of the former only that a "United States submarine has sunk three enemy freighters and one passenger-cargo ship in Japanese waters."

The raid was considered especially important, however, because of the increasing talk in informed quarters here of the necessity of constantly hammering away at Japanese supply lines until such time as more general and effective operations can be undertaken.

The waters close to Japan are profitable hunting grounds. On Jan. 17 the Navy reported that a submarine had sunk three merchant ships of Tokyo Bay and a month later said that a 5,000-ton cargo ship had been sent to the bottom in the East China Sea.

All together the four ships reported raised the total of ships announced as sunk by American submarines in the Western Pacific to 17 of all types. In addition nine have been reported probably sunk and four damaged.

Burma:

British and Chinese troops attempting to consolidate a front along the Toungoo highway, 80 miles north of Rangoon, have joined forces for the first time in the Battle of Burma, a military commentator said today.

Contact between the armies was made halfway between Pegu and Yaunglebin, 45 miles apart on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad, he said.

British troops continuing to withdraw from South Burma were reported to have established a front on the Prome Road near Tharrawaddy, about 60 miles north of Rangoon, where the situation was described as "stabilized."

The commentator said he was not able to estimate the number of Chinese who effected a liaison with the British.

The Chinese fighting beside the British were described as "very good troops" and equipped with "plenty of small arms." The commentator said, however, that they lacked heavier types of equipment such as artillery.

The British radio, heard in New York by CBS, reported hurried defense preparations on Ceylon, the island off India's southern tip, and said "more troops are being brought in and Ceylon is being put into the fullest form of defense." It added that "all nonwar workers" — presumably meaning British residents — had been ordered to leave the island.

U. S. Guam Nurses Are Safe at Kobe

By the Associated Press

Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts), March 12

Four U. S. nurses and six retired American service men who were among the persons seized at Guam have been transferred to Kobe for "light confinement" as non-combatants, the Domei News Agency said today.

Training of Nazis For French Ships Reported Again

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP) — A Tass dispatch from Cairo yesterday reiterated reports said to have reached there that the French Government has turned over to Germany a number of its warships, including the 35,000-ton battleship Clemenceau and the 26,500-ton battleship Dunkerque.

[Authorized circles in Vichy denied a similar Tass report three days ago, at which time Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said he had received no information tending to confirm such reports.]

The latest Tass dispatch said that, according to latest information Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the German fleet, had ordered specially-trained German crews to be ready by April 10 to man the warships.

The dispatch said the seamen were being trained in naval schools set up at Toulon, on the Mediterranean, and at Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Brest, on the Atlantic Coast. Some 2,000 seamen were said to be at Toulon, being schooled to man the Dunkerque and a number of other vessels, including two cruisers.

Dutch West Indies Move for Defense

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, March 13 (AP)—The Netherlands West Indies Parliament in a special session asked Gov. G. J. J. Wouters to put every man and woman in the Dutch Caribbean Islands on a defense footing, and expressed hope that the United States could be counted on for "selling us all kinds of the most modern weapons."

The message to the Governor as reported by Aneta said:

"Although Curacao (the Dutch West Indies) is lucky in having United States help, she must do the utmost herself. Therefore every man, and if possible every woman, must be included in military and civilian defense measures in Curacao and every able man and woman must be trained for the defense task.

"We hope we can count on the United States for selling us all kinds of the most modern weapons. The Staten (Parliament) mean that this is most urgent."

'Goes to Sea' to Russia On First Ship Voyage

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Norman Slade, salesman of Belle Harbor, N. Y., always had wanted to go to sea. Yesterday he told of his first voyage, as able seaman on a Panamanian merchant ship carrying American war supplies to Russia.

In an interview at the office of the Russian War Relief, Mr. Slade said the long voyage was made without any unusual incident or direct attack on his ship.

Eighteen United Nations ships arrived at Murmansk with cargo in the two weeks he was there, he said, and Americans were extremely popular in the port.

"They were wonderfully happy about America," he said. "If you said you were 'Amerikansk,' they practically kissed you. I didn't have to spend a ruble outside of the price of a haircut and shave."

Mr. Slade said he was told that a few weeks before he arrived, German and Finnish troops had been pushed back from positions near the city, and although the port was not bombed during his stay, there were evidences of other bombings, and there were constant air alerts.

Greeks Set for Re-entry Into Fight for Freedom

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—While arrangements are being made to feed the starving population of Greece, the British and Greek Governments are arranging a closer co-operation with a view to the re-entry of reorganized Greek forces in the war of liberation.

The Swedish steamer Helleren has been chartered especially for the former task, and it is hoped that sufficient supplies of foodstuffs will reach Athens during the next few months to keep famine at bay. Meanwhile, details were published here March 9 of a "lend-lease agreement" whereby the British would undertake to supply the necessary equipment for Greek forces in the Mediterranean area.

While no details are available either concerning the agreement or the strength of forces in training, it is known that there are Greek land forces training in Palestine and the Greek Air Force is getting ready to re-enter the fray in Libya. Greek naval units, already operating on a useful scale like the Dutch and Yugoslav ones, are under command of Admiral Andrew Cunningham, Commander in Chief of British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

A significant part of Monday's agreement also emphasizes the British Government's determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion with the object, among others, of securing "complete liberation of Greece and re-establishment of her freedom and independance." This is interpreted as a definite indication that the Bulgarians will not be allowed to retain parts of Greece.

Meanwhile, interest has been aroused here by statements published in the press this week that the Yugoslav Government has asked the United States for matériel to send Gen. Maja Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetnik Army in revolt in Yugoslavia. This would seem to indicate that the Guerilla leader is in touch with the outside world by some means. What these means are has not, of course, been disclosed, but it is recalled that reports from Ankara, Turkey, last week declared that British supplies and reinforcements were being dropped by parachute.

Very little information has reached London recently about General Mihailovitch's movements, but he appears to have been hard pressed. Volunteers, however, have been flocking to him from all parts of the country and it is understood that he now has a considerable number of Croats and Slovenes as well as Serbs under his command. That he again is making headway is apparent from a radiocast by the puppet ruler, Premier Gen. Milan Neditch, in which, according to a German report, he declared: "Dark powers are beginning to conduct an agitation . . . they want to plunge Serbia into a blood bath and incite it to civil war."

The dark powers in question, General Neditch added, are the "paid agents of London and Moscow"

British Army Pay In Singapore Saved

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, March 13

The British Army Pay Corps, with £350,000 in cash and its pay records intact, has reached Australia from Singapore, it was announced today.

The paymasters' ship was attacked by dive-bombers and barely avoided running afoul of a Japanese invasion fleet which was bound for Sumatra.

Canadians Nab Nazis

OSHAWA, Ontario, March 13 (AP)—A Nazi pilot was caught yesterday on his second attempt to escape from a Canadian prison camp, just as he was about to steal a Royal Canadian Air Force plane for a flight to the United States.

The prisoner was Friedrich Oeser, who last Dec. 30 smuggled himself out of Bowmanville prison camp disguised as a bundle of laundry. Herr Oeser and another Nazi flier, Sigward Fiedig, escaped from Bowmanville on the night of March 11 in an undisclosed manner. Herr Fiedig soon surrendered at a farmhouse.

Madagascar in Focus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Anxiety is being caused in Australia by the report that Madagascar either has been, or soon may be, surrendered by Vichy France to the Axis, CBS correspondent John Raleigh reported in a broadcast from Sydney today.

Naval and shipping men point out that Australia may be cut off from Britain and America by the western route through the Indian Ocean if the Japanese gain bases in Madagascar, Mr. Raleigh said.

Clamor for an Allied occupational landing force on Madagascar is heard on every side in Sydney. Full protection of the island is as important to us as the defense of our own life and territory, a naval informant was quoted as saying.

Pétain Back in Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 13 (AP)—Marshal Pétain returned to Vichy today after several days of rest on the Riviera, during which he and Vice-Premier Jean Darlan visited the battleship Dunkerque at Toulon and conferred at Villeneuve-Loubet with Gen. Maxime Weygand and Prince Louis of Monaco.

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Reynaud Absolves Britain, Blames Pétain for Crisis

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 12—An important sidelight is thrown on the war guilt trials now under way at Riom as well as on the collapse of France in June, 1940, by publication here today of a letter of Paul Reynaud, former French Prime Minister, written to Marshal Pétain.

M. Reynaud's letter, which was dated April 5, 1941, is clearly destined to become a historic document. It refutes specifically Vichy's allegations that Britain let France down at the time of the crisis. M. Reynaud is now in prison at the Portalet Fortress with Georges Mandel.

Printed here in the French language newspaper France, the letter may well explain why M. Reynaud is not being tried at Riom at the same time as Edouard Daladier, Léon Blum, and others. For it contains vigorous countercharges against Marshal Pétain himself.

Tank Plan Refused

Recalling that he had laid before the Chamber of Deputies in 1935 a project calling for the building up in France of a motorized army based on tanks and armored cars, M. Reynaud wrote:

"The French people know that my plan was refused in France and adopted in Germany. You know better than any other man how my plan was opposed because you had just publicly sponsored a book in which it was said that 'As for tanks, which are said to be likely to mean short wars in the future, they are a signal failure.'"

Taking up point by point the Vichy charges against his stewardship as Premier in May and June, 1940, M. Reynaud denies that it was the British Government which pressed France to continue the war in North Africa. "This decision was taken by me," M. Reynaud says. "It derived from the mutual promise of the Allies not to abandon one another."

M. Reynaud denies the favorite Vichy thesis that Gen. Maxine Weygand, then the French commander, had written him on May 29 and June 7 urging him to conclude an armistice. On the contrary, he says, General Weygand wrote him on June 10 that he was "far from having lost hope."

He denies Vichy charges that "Winston Churchill at the Supreme War Council held June 11 at Briare refused fresh assistance from English aviation."

On the contrary, he says, "Churchill promised to take up the matter as soon as he got back to London."

M. Reynaud also denies a statement made by Marshal Pétain to the effect that "for weeks our soldiers waited vainly for English fighter planes." The truth is, M. Reynaud states, that "we received in response to my daily requests important assistance from the RAF."

Help From United States

The former French Premier denies, too, charges by Marshal Pétain that President Roosevelt had replied "in an evasive way" to his appeal of June 14 when he urged immediate American aid.

"The importance of his reply and generosity which inspired it are disregarded by such an attitude," M. Reynaud said. He declares that in his reply on June 15, President Roosevelt pointed out that the American Government had in recent weeks been furnishing airplanes and artillery, especially French 75s, and munitions of all sorts, and promised to continue this assistance as long as France continued to fight.

M. Reynaud termed the message "singularly courageous considering the date at which it was sent."

Franco-British Union

Finally M. Reynaud denies Vichy propaganda to the effect that the offer of Franco-British union made by Mr. Churchill on June 16, 1940, would have "lowered France to the rank of a Dominion." This offer, M. Reynaud says, "envisaged the principle of a union which I was on the point of accepting. For my part I prefer to collaborate with our allies rather than with our enemies."

M. Reynaud puts himself on record as having wanted to follow the example of the Netherlands rather than conclude an armistice. "As soon as the High Command declared the struggle had become impossible, I proposed to cease fighting on French soil, following in this the example of Holland. This would have been done if I hadn't been obliged to resign, overthrown by a coalition led by yourself, General Weygand, and a majority of the Cabinet Ministers to whom our high military authorities were saying. 'In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken.'"

Praise for de Gaulle

M. Reynaud puts blame for the French collapse on the military High Command in France who persistently maintained that the unbroken front of fortifications running from Switzerland to the North Sea would be impregnable.

Declaring that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, had constantly affirmed on the contrary that an armored corps could easily break through such fortified line, M. Reynaud reveals that he himself predicted that the German Army would come through Holland and Belgium and attack the French frontier in the north at a point where the French Superior War Council refused to strengthen France's fortifications.

M. Reynaud emphasizes the resistance with which the French High Command was stubbornly opposed to all efforts by General de Gaulle and himself to build up a big corps of tanks and armored vehicles.

Personal Recollections

My own recollections of many speeches I heard M. Reynaud make in the French Chamber of Deputies, books he wrote supporting the thesis of a mobile offensive army rather than the Maginot Line, many personal contacts with him, ending with a long interview in Paris in December, 1939, all confirm the tenor of statements M. Reynaud makes in this letter to Marshal Pétain.

It clearly strengthens the theory that the crucial weakness in France was the Maginot Line mentality of the Army High Command. M. Reynaud as a politician would naturally want to shift the blame onto the shoulders of the military leaders.

But just as among French generals, General de Gaulle saw the danger signal and tried to give warning, so it is important to put on record that among French politicians M. Reynaud, too, saw the situation correctly and tried to warn the French Chamber and people and did his best to remain faithful to the alliance with Britain.

Jacomet Tells How Blum Broke Army Credits Dam

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 13 (AP)—Pierre Jacomet, former Administrator of National Defense Industries, who is one of the defendants in France's "war guilt trials," told the Supreme Court that the "die-hards" of the French Army did not even spend the credits assigned to them until Léon Blum, one of his co-defendants, assumed power as Premier in 1936.

M. Jacomet declared the Army's credits were carried over and accumulated year after year. In October, 1936, he said, he found 300,000,000 francs still unspent from the 1935 allotment.

M. Jacomet, who as former General Secretary to the War Ministry used to be considered the man who held all the strings in his Ministry, surprised the audience and his fellow-defendants by devoting almost his entire defense to supporting a claim that his responsibility in office was strictly limited.

His arguments were in sharp contrast to those of the previously-heard defendants, who without hesitation accepted full responsibility for their terms in office.

M. Jacomet charged the Renault Works with profiteering in the manufacture of tanks, asserting that the price of the Renault tank fell from 290,000 francs to 190,000 francs the moment the firm's monopoly was broken.

Speed Urged for Barring Liquor Near U. S. Forces

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, urged the Senate to act speedily on legislation which would bar the sale of alcoholic beverages in areas around military establishments.

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Peaceful Pacific Isles Feel Shock of War

H. Armstrong Roberts

Japanese Advance Overruns Scenes Like This

The serenity and peace of the Pacific Islands is portrayed in this view of the water hole of the Papuan village of Hanuabada at Port Moresby in New Guinea. Now these islands are falling before the advance of the Japanese to serve as steppingstones for further aggression. Port Moresby itself is an important link in Tokyo's strategy for an attack on Australia.

Australia Builds Home Army; A. I. F. Went to Aid Britain

SYDNEY, Australia (CBS)—The war Cabinet has decided that strikers will be faced with a possibility of being drafted into the civilian labor corps and forced back on the job, it was reported here today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — With an eye on present events in the Pacific, Australia's leaders are building a new army here and one which may play a decisive role on the new front opened up around this country's shores.

Australia has two armies, differently raised, differently trained, differently equipped. The first of these is the Australian Imperial Force, the combat organization which walked over poorly-resisting Italians in the first British drive into Libya, met the Germans briefly in Greece, cracked the tough spots of resistance to the British-de Gaullist move into Syria. This is composed purely of enlisted men, is equipped in the most modern fashion, is trained in the mobile warfare of today.

The second army is the Home Army, the old militia force now brought up to war strength by the draft. Long deficient in equipment, because priority was given the A. I. F. in the matter of matériel, it has been gaining in fire power for months past, has its own commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir Iven Mackay, and is composed of the same stuff which goes to the making of the Expeditionary Force, although of younger men.

But a major difference between the A. I. F. and the Home Army remains. The expeditionary force is now largely composed of veteran fighting men, is led by officers who have tested their training in the fire of experience. The A. I. F. is a modern mobile force. The Home Army is still trained by pre-1939 instructors.

Improvement in Training

Early in the war the A. I. F. developed dissatisfaction with the training methods at the cantonments in Palestine and drafted men from fighting units there to improve matters. Numbers of the most successful leaders of the 6th Division were sent there. And the same approach is planned here, it was disclosed by General Mackay.

Extension of the training system as planned appears to provide for the bringing of at least one experienced instructor from the Middle East for each battalion or equivalent unit of the Home Army. Several hundred men will be needed for the work, but Australian casualties in the Middle East have been relatively so light that there is an over-supply of officers, especially in combat units, and the men can easily be spared. Six veteran brigadiers have also been brought home from abroad.

Not only will the Home Army be strengthened by this application of recent experience to its teachings, but the A. I. F. itself will ultimately benefit.

In adopting this line for making over the Home Army, military chieftains are following the line of the Royal Australian Air Force and the Navy. Months ago the Air Force shipped home a group of pilots with experience of fighter, bomber work and low-flying attack in order that they might bring the pressure of the experience to bear upon the methods of the training schools. Navy personnel is in a constant state of movement between Australia and the war zones.

Widest Experience

The decision of the new commander of the home force is all the more important because up until recently the Australians have had more experience of combat than any other British Empire force, and have also fought in very varied conditions in Libya, Syria and Greece.

Coincidentally, the army in Australia received a sharp lesson in what its fighting head abroad thinks is militarily worth while.

The new system of training for the Australian Army will mean that parade-ground work will be cut to one-fifth the old total. Army Minister F. M. Forde caustically pointed out that some of the maneuvers in use were printed in a British Army manual issued in 1795 and reprinted after the Battle of Waterloo. He said new training would mean more work at the technique of fighting, greater efficiency and faster schooling of the soldier.

RAF Bombs Gneisenau Again, Kiel Naval Base Damaged

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—The RAF bombed the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau and set naval installations on fire at the Kiel base in continuation last night of the "great spring air offensive" begun last week end.

An official source said the RAF, using improved, faster bombers, already has begun full-scale raids on Germany and will continue them into the spring and summer despite the shorter nights.

The official said the recent attacks on Essen, site of the Krupp Munitions Works in the industrial Ruhr Valley, were "comparable in weight to the German raids on Coventry, if not heavier."

"The total tonnage of bombs dropped on Germany," he added, "is approaching the tonnage the Nazis dropped on the United Kingdom. Within two months the RAF may exceed the Luftwaffe, ton for ton."

Regarding last night's raid, the Air Ministry said that improved flying conditions, after bad weather March 11, enabled a medium force of four- and two-engined bombers to strike at northwestern Germany and mine German waters.

[Berlin admitted that British bombers attacked Kiel, site of a big German naval base, during the night, causing some casualties.]

The loss of eight RAF planes during the latest raid on Kiel was attributed by British Air Ministry sources to strong German antiaircraft defenses ringing the Kiel base.

German night fighter planes also engaged British planes during the attack.

The raid on Kiel was the 65th and the fourth since the Nazi battleship Gneiseau was berthed at the naval base for repairs after running Dover Straits.

An official source earlier said that pictures taken by British airmen of the Gneiseau show her to be undergoing extensive repairs.

3 U-Boats Sunk

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that three German submarines reported on Jan. 3 to have been sunk in a "sustained and determined" attack on a British convoy were the U-131, U-434 and U-574, all commissioned in 1941.

The announcement said the U-574 was destroyed on the morning of Dec. 18, 1941, by the British escort vessel Stork, after the raider had attacked the convoy and sunk the former United States Destroyer Stanley.

The Stanley had taken part the previous day in the destruction of the U-434.

The Admiralty said it was "worthy of note that each of these three U-boats had been in commission nearly six months but the aggregate success achieved by all three consisted in sinking H. M. S. Stanley and one merchant ship."

The U-574 was rammed by the Stork, the Admiralty said, after her motors had been put out of action by depth charges.

"Her commander was reluctant to bring the ship to the surface and it is reported that a heated altercation broke out between the officers before the commanding officer was forced to give the order to blow the tanks," declared the statement.

Two officers and 25 men, out of a total of 43 aboard the U-574, were saved and are now prisoners of war, the Admiralty said. The commander, identified as Oberlieutenant Zur See Gegnelbach, was among those lost.

The U-131, commanded by Korvettan Kapitan Arend Baumann, had a complement of 48 officers and men, all of whom were saved, the Admiralty said.

All but two of those aboard the U-434 were reported saved and taken prisoner, including the commander, Kapitan Lieut. Wolfgang Heyda.

Nazi Sea Claims

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, March 13 (AP)—The German High Command said today a British cruiser which it claimed had been hit twice yesterday by torpedoes from a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean, had sunk.

The cruiser was identified as of the 7,200-ton Leander class of ships some 10 years old.

The cruiser was one of five mentioned by the High Command yesterday as damaged in a sustained action by German and Italian air and undersea forces.

Italian torpedo planes were said to have scored hits on three cruisers, German bombers hits on another, and the fifth was reported at that time to have been heavily damaged by the U-boat's torpedoes.

D. A. R. National Meeting Changed to Chicago, May

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 13 (AP)—The National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at Chicago May 1-7 instead of in Washington the week of April 18.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the organization, announced the change today. She said many members demanded it because of crowded facilities in Washington.

S. C. Coast Line Blacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's coast line has been successfully blacked out, reports S. J. Pratt, chief of the Governor's officers, who said that all electric signs in close proximity to the coast which might silhouette coastwise vessels and make them a target for submarine attacks, had been turned off.

India's Envoy Says Victory Comes Before Independence

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 13—India's Envoy to the United States wants more weapons for India's waiting manpower and less concern for its independence.

Sir Girja Bajpai says his country will get independence whenever its own people can agree on a constitution but that presently it cannot get enough weapons for "tens of thousands" of volunteers.

Sir Girja has a message for America—that India "is in this war to stay!" It has increased its armed forces from 170,000 to 1,000,000, and could muster 8,000,000 if it had weapons for them.

Tens of thousands from all classes, shouting "sat shiri akal" (truth is eternal) ask every week to poin he says but must be refused for lack of fighting gear.

He ardently advocates Indian national independence, whenever there no longer is danger of civil war between 80,000,000 Moslems and 200,000,000 Hindus perennially fighting for control of government.

The War Comes First

Britain is ready whenever India is ready for Dominion status, he says, but right now both are trying to win a war against a common foe.

Sir Girja, whose name is pronounced Gur-jah Bádge-pie, and who has a classical English, French and Persian education to round out his native culture, now is serving his biggest job to date—India's first diplomatic representative to this country. He came to the Washington Arms Limitation Conference in 1921-22. His title is Agent General and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Sir Girja is a Brahmin Hindu, one of the four higher castes of India's complex racial and religious structure.

Official Washington was confused about him at first. It wondered for instance, whether Secretary of State Cordell Hull should exchange polite bows instead of the occidental handshake and whether it should proffer dinner invitations to this visitor from a land of strange customs. Sir Girja quickly fixed that by shaking hands all around and, with old world courtesy, inviting guests to his table.

Some Follow His Steps

An Oxford graduate, he dresses tastefully after the fashion of the western world. His three sons do, too, but his wife and four daughters still wear the sari of Mother India. Their servants here are American, and the whole family reads American newspapers and comics and tunes in on popular radio programs.

His sons are to be as worldwise as their father, but Sir Girja says his daughters "are educated but not too emancipated."

Sir Girja is one of the few important figures in British-Indian official life who takes no part in sports. He says complacently that he would rather spend the time with his family and roses, a unique collection of world varieties which constitutes one of India's prize flower gardens.

He is also an international authority on Persian rugs and brought many of his own private collection here with him. Persian literary classics are his chief reading delight, and the French second.

He probably knows more of United States history, the Constitution, and American affairs and public opinion than the average well-read American. His first act on leaving India was to purchase and study an enviable avalanche of Americana.

Nazi Program in Russia Hinges on Rail Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, March 13—Getting men and materials into the vast reaches of Russia remains the outstanding technical problem facing the German High Command. According to information reaching Lisbon from all parts of Europe the success or failure of Hitler's spring offensive may well depend upon adequate rail transport.

Throughout Germany and the occupied countries the Nazis are working feverishly to gather sufficient equipment to meet their needs.

Germany began the war 50,000 railroad wagons short of its normal number. The constant bombardments of the railway sidings at Hamm, Dusseldorf, and Cologne have cost many thousands more. A shortage of locomotives has been accentuated by breakdowns in recent months on the Eastern Front due to overloaded trains.

Some eyewitnesses state that French rolling stock at present is largely used at Karlsruhe and in Southwest Germany, but mostly it is needed to transport supplies for German troops in Western Europe and in Occupied France. Thus, despite the acquisition of 10,000 oil cars from Rumania, the general rolling stock position has been improved but little by Nazi conquests.

[The Associated Press reported recently that the Germans had imposed a series of sharp restrictions on civilian rail travel from Norway to the Black Sea. In Poland almost all passenger trains were stopped and in Norway civilian travel on main lines was limited to three trains weekly.]

New Type Engines

The current number of the Swiss weekly Die Weltwoche discloses that the famous firm of Henschel & Son in Kassel for months has been secretly producing a new type of locomotive, called the Euruss, in enormous quantities under orders of the late Dr. Fritz Todt, Reich engineering expert, and under the technical instructions of German engineers sent two years ago to Minsk to speed Russian supplies to Germany.

This locomotive, it is said, can carry a full load at 70 kilometers an hour at a temperature of 60 degrees below following tests made 18 months ago by Germans in the Moscow railroad yards.

In recent months many thousands of munition workers in Germany have been transferred to the railroad car and locomotive industries as a vast amount of ordinary rolling stock was found useless in Russian temperatures.

Reports reaching Lisbon by way of Switzerland now indicate that Germany has been successful in largely replacing the deficiencies despite very considerable losses entailed by Soviet air bombardment of railroads and the work of Red Army guerrilla units. But equally the Luftwaffe in past weeks has concentrated on the Soviet transport system.

New Guerrilla Tactics

Meanwhile Czech and Serb guerrillas now running short of explosives have resorted to a new form of transport sabotage which consists of diversion, not destruction, of trains. One report reaching Lisbon describes an urgent munition train bound for Smolensk which went backwards four times to Bratislava and Prague, and finally was directed toward Belgrade, where the Serbs directed it back to Zagreb. After delays due to the already damaged railroad, it finally arrived at Sofia intact.

Since all transports at the Eastern front in the coming weeks will be by railroad due to impassable roads, military men in Lisbon say it is essential to conduct a bombing offensive on German communications and locomotive factories. All the material in the world would be useless if there were no locomotives to transport it eastward.

Sinking of Portuguese Vessel Shakes Policy of Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 13—The Ministry of War has issued a decree openly warning Portugal of the possibility of conflict and outlining measures already planned for defense.

While unexpected, the decree has been received with perfect calm by the population. Following the special powers given to President Vargas of Brazil, the whole war situation has been followed with the keenest interest by the Portuguese people. They are now fully alive to the delicacy of the Portuguese situation despite rigorous adherence to a policy of strict neutrality.

The decree from the War Ministry, in fact, makes a co-operative factor of the "Portuguese Legion" in all tasks of defense against air raids, parachutists, saboteurs, and includes morale organization of the country in event of invasion.

Meanwhile both the Government and the people are determined to continue as long as possible the policy of neutrality pursued hitherto in a supreme effort not to give the slightest excuse for the spread of the war to the Iberian Peninsula.

The bombing and sinking of a Portuguese fishing vessel announced yesterday was scathingly denounced in the press as "brutal and truly revolting."

The captain in an interview stated that the ship flew three Portuguese flags and the colors of its nationality were freshly painted on the ship's sides.

It also confirmed that the four-engined raider dropped magnetic bombs from a height of 60 feet in clear weather, proving that this must have been a deliberate as well as callous violation of Portuguese neutrality.

Near-Mutiny Against Hitler

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 10, delayed, (AP)—A state of near-mutiny against Adolf Hitler's "new order" is developing in Hungary and Rumania, according to information just received here by well-informed circles.

Hitler was reported calling on these nations for large new military sacrifices to aid his spring offensive in Russia, but each was said to be refusing steadfastly to make any further donations until it has received from Germany effective guarantees against the other.

[London sources reported yesterday that Germany had called on Hungary to furnish 1,500,000 troops, but that Rumania's contribution of 1,000,000 men was regarded as exempting her from further levies.]

These reports said Marshal Ion Antonescu, Chief of State and until now Hitler's chief Rumanian supporter in the Russian war, refused flatly on a recent visit to Berlin to authorize the organization of a new Rumanian army to be sent to the Eastern Front unless Hitler pledged that Hungary also would send sufficient forces to prevent it from stabbing Rumania in the back during the summer.

At the same time Hungarian and Rumanian forces were said to be concentrated along their Transylvanian border, to block any move by the other side against this long-disputed province, of which each now holds a part.

So. Africa Prepares For Coast Air Raids

CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, March 13 (AP)—The Union of South Africa is increasing coastal air defenses to meet the threat of possible attack by planes based on enemy sea raiders, Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts told the Assembly last night.

"We are increasing fighter forces at seaports and strengthening defenses," Prime Minister Smuts declared.

"I am quite convinced that when the present steps are completed everything reasonably necessary will have been done for the protection of seaports against air attack."

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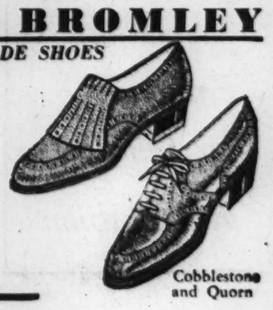
Cobblestone and Quorn

Lewis Revokes the Charter Of N. Y. Mine Workers Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Culminating an inter-organization row over support of the nation's war effort, John L. Lewis had today revoked the charter of Local 12,165 of the United Mine Workers of America and removed the furniture, financial and membership records and collective agreements covering 2,500 workers in chemical and cosmetic factories in this area from its headquarters. The local had charged Mr. Lewis, overlord of the United Mine Workers Union, its parent organization, with adopting an attitude of "appeasement" and non-co-operation toward war work.

Samuel Machlis, Vice-President of the local, characterized Mr. Lewis' action as a "Hitler-like act" and declared that an appeal against the ouster would be taken immediately to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Vice-President of the mine union. He predicted a national revolt of members of the Lewis union against their leader.

"The only crime of our organization," Mr. Machlis declared, "was that it patriotically supported the war policies of President Roosevelt and the National C. I. O.

"The activities of our local are only the beginning of a national uprising on the part of the whole membership of the United Mine Workers against a man who thinks that by reason of a dictatorial union constitution he can regiment the wishes and views of 600,000 workers."

In explanation of his revocation order, Mr. Lewis made no mention of the war policy dispute between himself and the local officers, asserting that the charter was being rescinded because the local had refused to comply with an order to break up into "smaller and more efficient" units, had fallen two months behind in payment of per capita dues and denied access to its books to auditors from the national office.

Answering these charges, Mr. Machlis said the local opposed "dismembering" itself into 30 or more separate organizations because it would destroy the union's ability to safeguard the economic standards of its members. The local believed, he said, that the move was intended to pave the way for "packing' the United Mine Workers' convention next October with a horde of hand-picked delegates representing tiny locals able to insure the continued control for Mr. Lewis in the event of an open break with Mr. Murray on withdrawing from the C. I. O. on supporting the Roosevelt war program.

Local officials did not deny that his organization was two months behind in its per capita dues payments, but emphasized that the constitution stipulated that no disciplinary action could be taken against a local union unless it was at least three months in arreas.

Mr. Machlis told news men that the local had sent a letter to the union's national offices saying that the books would always be open for inspection by any authorized representative of the parent organization, but that the local would not permit the records to be taken from its offices.

The property of the local's offices has been removed to the Chelsea Warehouse here, where it will remain under supervision of the sheriff's office for 72 hours, after which the parent union will be entitled to claim it. The local may reclaim the property by posting a $7,500 bond of its own before expiration of the 72-hour period. Final custody of the office equipment will have to be decided by the courts.

Stricter Budgeting of Ships Appears Needed to Fill Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—Still stricter budgeting of American shipping appeared inevitable as continued torpedoings and a growing need for additional troop- and freight-carrying vessels more than matched current production of new ships.

There is already evidence that American aid to the hard-pressed United Nation forces in the Southwestern Pacific has been limited by the shipping shortage and that other Allied fronts are either suffering or will suffer delays in equipment delivery for the same reason.

Although Maritime Commission officials are confident that this country will meet the stupendous goal of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping in 1942 set by the President in his message to Congress, the bulk of these deliveries will come during the last two quarters of the year, while the need for vast amounts of new tonnage is both immediate and critical.

In the light of these facts, commission experts are making prodigious efforts to stimulate production to a point where absolute Allied victory upon the seas is assured. Although avoiding careless optimism, the officials believe that the production step-up during the past year is adequate assurance that the United States can and will meet the production goal before it.

With many of the best-informed United Nation officials believing that the war will be won or lost in 1942, it is held to be imperative that the United States bring its full military strength to bear upon all fronts without a moment's unnecessary delay. To do so will take many millions of tons of shipping each month.

How It Lines Up

As outlined by shipping men here, the United States maritime problem can be broken down into three main sections:

1. The vast amount of ships which will be needed this year to transport, equip and maintain American expeditionary forces abroad, while expanding the flow of materials to America's allies.

2. The need for an ever larger number of ships to carry the raw materials needed for America's gigantic armament effort. This need is particularly acute as regards tankers and this country's Latin American trade.

3. Continued losses inflicted upon American and other United Nation shipping by the large numbers of U-boats prowling off the eastern coast of the United States and the Caribbean.

These losses have now reached formidable proportions, as recently pointed out by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and it is safe to say that the destruction of cargoes has already partially impaired America's wartime effort. Plans are already drafted for shipping greater quantities of oil by rail. Although this will insure its safe arrival at the industrial centers of the Northeast, it will increase the burden upon rail lines that are needed for other types of freight.

West Must Supply Oil

Loss of the entire oil-producing area in the Netherlands East Indies has made it necessary for United Nation forces in Australia and New Zealand to turn to the Western Hemisphere for their oil reserves, entailing shipments over distances five to six times greater than before the loss of Java and Borneo.

At the present time, there are probably 2,000,000 tons of American shipping plying the routes to Latin America. An equal amount is probably engaged in shipments to the United Kingdom, while perhaps 750,000 to 1,000,000 tons are necessary for American freighting to the Red Sea area. When one takes into account the tonnage used in coastwise trade, in shipments to the Far East and to the Soviet Union and tied up for repairs, it is clear that almost all of America's available tonnage is on virtually 24-hours-a-day duty.

During February new ships were built at pretty close to the rate of one a day. This means that probably 250,000 tons of new shipping took to the water. This, however, did little more than offset losses from U-boat sinking and damaging and did not contribute materially to the building up of that vast pool of tonnage necessary for expeditionary force transportation and maintenance.

The problem before the United States can be seen from the fact that an estimated 7,000,000 tons is needed to supply an expeditionary force of 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic Ocean. It is apparent from this that most of the American shipping now engaged in provisioning this country and its allies would have to be devoted solely to the maintenance of such an expeditionary force.

Most war officials agree, moreover, that an American force of approximately that size will be needed if Germany is to be attacked from the west and beaten on the continent of Europe.

Thus the goal before the United States, as it is seen by many persons here, is to use every conceivable service to hold American ship losses at a point which will permit this country both to maintain its import and export routes and to gather a reserve of at least 5,000,000 tons for expeditionary force work.

Latin America may be able to contribute on a small scale to the Allied marine pool through using the 100 or more ships seized from the Axis or through transferring them to the United States. It is estimated that anywhere from 450,000 to 500,000 tons will thus become available.

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Minister Waives Hearing

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 13 (AP)—The Rev. Albert Ryall Ashley, Methodist minister, has waived a hearing before U. S. Commisioner Lee Brock on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act and was bound over to await action of a Federal Grand Jury in September.

Service Men Prove Adept With Pencil

Wide World

Private Dave Breger **Corporal George Baker**

Co-Winners of the Service Men's Cartoon Contest conducted by the New York City Defense Recreation Committee shown with their awards and their winning cartoons. They shared first prize.

Need Is Urged For Lifting Of Labor Morale

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Three national labor leaders last night called for further efforts to lift the morale of workers affected by the war effort. They spoke at the annual labor dinner of the Greater New York Fund.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, James B. Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Alexander Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, joined in supporting the drive for $5,000,000 to assist 400 health and welfare agencies affiliated with the Fund.

Mr. Green, after praising the work of the Fund in the community and calling for national unity, said labor had carried out so well a pledge against strikes that the War Labor Board had officially announced that strikes in war industries had been reduced to the vanishing point.

"Yet each time some isolated, local shutdown occurs for a few hours, a cry is renewed by the enemies of labor to abolish the right to strike by law," he said. "That is the surest way to destroy the morale of the 99 9-10 per cent of America's loyal workers."

Deploring what he called "a hue and cry for freezing wages," Mr. Green said that such action would require in all fairness the limiting of or wiping out of profits from war contracts.

Mr. Carey, who spoke for Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., who was prevented from attending the dinner, said that "the war morale of our whole civilian population depends upon proper provision being made for the health and welfare of its neediest sections."

The C. I. O. secretary, saying his organization had offered complete co-operation to industry and Government on behalf of national unity, told his listeners they should be alert to enemies of labor and democracy within the country.

"These enemies of labor are Hitler's friends, whether they know it or not," he said.

He concluded with a plea to "every factory and every mill" to make possible an offensive that will crush the Axis.

Mr. Whitney appealed for "an unshakable belief in the cause for which we are fighting; in short, a MacArthur morale!"

Corporal and Private Split Honor As Winners of Cartoon Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—Winners of the Service Men's Cartoon Contest sponsored by the New York City Defense Recreation Committee were announced at the opening of a week's exhibition of the prize winners and other entries at the Defense Recreation Center, 99 Park Avenue, here yesterday.

Corporal George Baker, Company H, 15th Signal Service Regiment, Fort Monmouth, N. J., shared first prize honors with Private Dave Breger, Headquarters Company, Fort Jay, N Y., both winning portable typewriters. Second prize, a wrist watch, went to Private Richard Wiley, of Fort Belvoir, Va.; third prize, a portable radio, to Seaman, Third-Class, Philip J. Berube, of the U. S. S. Breckenridge, and a fourth "consolation" prize to Sergeant George Sleicher, Headquarters Company, First Air Force of Mitchel Field, L. I.

Other entries, including 27 that won additional "consolation" prizes were from men stationed at naval bases, encampments and Army posts in all parts of the United States and one entry from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia bestowed the prizes.

The Cartoons submitted illustrate the humor soldiers find in Army and Navy life as exemplified by kitchen police duties, maneuvers, life at sea or the indignation felt as a result of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

'Sub' Merciless After Sinking

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (AP)—The tale of an unmerciful submarine crew which first sank a tanker by shell fire and then ran down and smashed through two lifeboats and a life raft was entered today in the ever-growing sea legends of the second world war.

It was told by four survivors of a crew of 38 aboard a medium-sized United States tanker which went down in the Caribbean Sea Feb. 28.

For more than a week they drifted on two small rafts after the submarine, striking without warning, fired about 200 shells into their ship. It was not torpedoed, they said, but sank within five hours after the attack.

The quartette was picked up by another ship on March 5 and landed here Tuesday night.

The Navy confirmed the ship's loss yesterday, but under a new policy did not make public its name. Its sinking has been reported in earlier dispatches from a Caribbean point, however, and the Navy announcement did not increase the Axis submarine toll.

It was indicated that from other sources at least 25 sailors had been saved and put ashore in Caribbean ports although a naval spokesman was without official information regarding the fate of Capt. I. J. Nielsen and the 33 others.

The survivors landed here are Third Mate Garland Johnson; First Assistant Engineer William L. Alden; Third Assistant Engineer Howard C. Braddy, all of Port Arthur, Texas, and Wiper Joseph Ivy Oupius, of Oraville, La.

Reach Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 13 (AP)—A submarine, operating in the Atlantic off the Bahamas, torpedoed a vessel last Friday, and 38 survivors reached port here Saturday, British authorities announce.

One member of the crew was killed when a torpedo struck the vessel. Another passed on before the survivors were brought from an out-island to Nassau Sunday.

The Captain and his 37 fellow-survivors were met at the docks by the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Colony, and his American-born Duchess. The Bahamas lie 180 miles off the Florida coast.

British authorities do not disclose the name of the ship, its nationality or size.

Argentine Break Undetermined

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 13 (AP)—The Argentine Government has approved the work of its delegation at the recent Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers, but without indicating when it would act upon the parley's recommendation that all American nations break off all relations with the Axis.

The Government announced it would ask Congress to ratify the Conference decisions only "when some of the recommendations or declarations approved require legislative intervention to make them effective."

The Cabinet in a two-hour session heard Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu explain his delegation's action at Rio de Janeiro, and then it decreed that all acts adopted at the Conference lay within the power of the Argentine Executive Department to put into effect "at the opportune time."

All the resolutions adopted at the Rio Conference will be sent to Congress, Acting President Ramon S. Castillo said, but he emphasized this would be done "only as a matter of information" and that the measures did not require congressional ratification.

Although the Cabinet issued a decree reserving the Government's right to ask for legislation on the Rio recommendations in piecemeal fashion, observers were quick to note that the action of sending Ruiz Guinazu's report to Congress "for information" would undoubtedly throw the burning question of foreign policy into open debate. Congress is due to meet May 1.

Of all the American nations Argentina and Chile alone have not yet broken relations with the Axis, although both countries signed the Rio resolution recommending such action.

De Alvear Resigns

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 13 (AP)—Marcelo T. de Alvear, former Argentine President, has resigned as head of the pro-Democratic Radical (Liberal) Party to make way for a complete reorganization of the group, which is disappointed over its unfavorable showing in the March 1 congressional elections.

Senator Jose Tamborini, Vice-Chairman of the Radicals, also resigned for the same reason, and a Radical committee is studying plans to revamp the Party.

2 N. Y. Farm Labor Camp Sites Selected

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Selection of Wayne and Niagara Counties for mobile migratory farm labor shortage in New York was announced by the Farm Security Administration.

Three other camps for the State will be chosen by the end of April to serve Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Orleans and Genesee and Chautauqua and Erie.

The first camp, the FSA said, will be opened June 18. Others will follow Aug. 8, 12, 15 and 23. All will operate until Oct. 15.

The camps are among 18 which will travel the eastern seaboard from Florida to Connecticut this year, channeling the flow of migrant labor to areas where crops are menaced by labor shortages. Each camp will consist of 150 tents sheltering up to 600 workers.

Ryan Firm Denies Plant Work 'Show'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 13 (AP)—The Ryan Aeronautical Company charged last night that the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union had used a State Senate committee as a "conveniently handy sounding board" in an effort to place the company in an unfavorable light.

The charge was contained in a statement issued as a reply to testimony on March 11 of Charles Anderson, Ryan worker, that the company had made its employees fake work when William S. Knudsen, the associate OPM Director, visited the plant.

"It doesn't seem possible that the American public is gullible enough to believe that a production expert of Knudsen's stature could be fooled by a 'show' put on for his benefit, even if such had been the case," said the company statement. "Actually when Mr. Knudsen visited our plant he and his production associates were treated exactly as are all official delegations who visit the plant."

Striking, Delaying Termed Traitorous

ASHLAND, Ky., March 13 (AP)—Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky termed traitors those responsible for work stoppages in America's war industries.

"This war will be as certainly won upon the production lines in the mills and factories of this country as upon the far-flung, world-wide battlefields," the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee asserted, "and the man who falters, strikes or delays at the flaming forge, at the riveting machine or on the production line is a worse traitor than the coward who deserts under fire."

Mr. May spoke at a state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Discussing the war, he said:

"It is my job, it is your job, it is everybody's job, and if we fail or falter in this sacred task, what penalties shall we pay for that failure? Bound up in this job are the hopes and aspirations of the whole human race. . . ."

Labor Board Calls on Road To Arbitrate

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The War Labor Board called upon the management of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad—"for the last time"—to arbitrate a dispute with rail unions, asserting that "any refusal to settle a railroad dispute involving a small but vital link of transportation" was intolerable in this time of war.

The demand was contained in a public statement issued by the Board. The statement did not explain what step was possible beyond this "last time" demand, but informed persons said they believed the case would be referred to President Roosevelt if an agreement for arbitration was not reached.

The Brotherhoods of Railroad Trainmen, Locomotive Firemen and Engineers have been on strike since Dec. 28, when they walked out to back a demand for wage increases and adjustment of working conditions. Brotherhood officials asserted that under a new contract proposed by the company, seniority no longer would be recognized as the sole basis for assigning jobs and that wages would be reduced by altering the basis of wage calculations.

The company contended that the contract would boost wages an average of 26.7 per cent and calculated that the scale on a straight time per minimum eight-hour day basis would be $9.56 for engineers, $8.36 for conductors, $7.40 for firemen, and $7 for brakemen.

The railroad, a 239-mile line running from Effner, Ind., to Keokuk, Iowa, handles grain, war materials, and other cargoes for industries in this area and is used as a bypass around Chicago in some transcontinental freight hauls.

Rail Official Replies

PEORIA, Ill., March 13 (AP)—George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, said last night that "we are not going to be buffaloed or cave in" when he was advised the War Labor Board had asked the Road's management "for the last time" to arbitrate a dispute with rail brotherhoods.

Mr. McNear asserted he would have a "counter statement" but added that he had made known his position on the Board's action in the controversy in a telegram to the Quartermaster General in Washington.

In his telegram, Mr. McNear said, he pointed out that under the National Railway Labor Act, arbitration is voluntary and not mandatory and the Executive Order creating the War Labor Board "specifically provides that nothing in that order shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with the Railway Labor Act."

War Labor Board 'Noes' C. I. O. Call For Union Shop

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The War Labor Board rejected a Congress of Industrial Organization demand for a union shop yesterday, and a short time later admitted the public for the first time to a hearing at which the union shop was a vital issue.

The case in which the union shop request was refused involved 1,540 employees of the Bower Roller Bearing Company, Detroit, a majority of whom voted in favor of being represented by collective bargaining by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers.

In lieu of the union shop, the Board held that the union was entitled to a voluntary check-off, a practice under which the company deducts the dues of union members from their pay envelopes, provided they have given their consent.

(In a union shop all employees are required to join the union.)

The Board said it was not prepared to grant the union shop for these reasons:

1. The contractual relation was the first between the union and the Bower company.

2. There was no evidence of another labor organization competing with the union for membership.

3. The possibility referred to by the union that new employees may be less favorable to the union than those already in employment and may be influenced against the union by a paternalistic policy by the company, is a hypothetical danger whose reality the panel is in no position to judge. It is a danger, moreover, which is faced by every union during its early organizing stage. If events prove this danger to be real, an opportunity to renew the demand will arise when negotiations begin for a new contract next year.

Mayor Pays His Own Way —Won't Ask Re-election

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif., March 13 (AP)—M. M. McCallen, who will complete a four-year term as Mayor next month, reports he:

Never used a city-owned automobile, traveling thousands of miles at his own expense.

Spent $487 of his own money on official telephone calls and almost as much furnishing the Mayor's office.

Gave all of his $2,400 salary to the city's eight churches.

Mr. McCallen said he would not ask re-election.

Unions Fight Plan for Federal Listing of Assets and Officers

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Union representatives told the House Judiciary Committee yesterday that the American workingman's morale would be damaged by proposed legislation for government registration of labor unions and business associations.

Spokesmen for the Railroad Brotherhoods agreed with the previous contention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor that the measure was a reflection upon the patriotism of labor and, if written into law, would foment disunity.

Opposition came, too, from a retail association—but for a different reason. "We object to being coupled with labor unions," said Rowland Jones, representing the National Association of Retail druggists.

He said that he had "nothing against labor unions," but argued that his association represented a "different type," comparable to farm and agriculture associations, and should be exempt from the measure.

The legislation, requiring the unions and associations to file detailed statements of their finances and lists of their officers with the Secretary of Commerce annually, was offered by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

Its introduction followed the Committee's inquiry into war profits, and a finding by the Committee majority that union treasuries held a "vast concentration of wealth."

Mr. Vinson earlier told the Judiciary Committee that both unions and trade and business associations had an obligation to make public the source of their funds and their expenditures. He said that his bill was aimed primarily at "pressure groups."

Overtime Pay Curb Pressed

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—By-partisan efforts to limit overtime pay in war industries were pressed in Senate circles today, despite opposition from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma asked Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board to recommend legislation on overtime and ways of putting more shifts on the job, while Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas urged early action on a measure to increase the work week from 40 to 48 hours before extra pay is allowed. The law now provides for time and a half for work over 40 hours.

Senator Lee wrote Mr. Nelson after quoting him as saying that time and a half and double time and reluctance by manufacturers to increase the number of shifts were two problems involved in increasing production.

"These two hindrances, it seems to me, can be removed by proper legislation," Senator Lee told the Senate yesterday, adding he had long advocated relaxation of the 40-hour week.

Secretary Perkins, heard in closed session by the Senate Labor Committee yesterday on the whole labor and production outlook, was requested to furnish the committee, in writing, her views on the Reed bill and the general strike situation.

Senators said she gave three reasons for opposing any change in the Wage-Hour Law:

1. That the existing law does not prevent anyone from working longer than 40 hours.

2. That any change would not affect organized industries with union contracts calling for overtime, would affect only unorganized workers who already are working longer hours without bonuses.

3. That overtime pay now amounts to only 3 per cent of war production pay rolls and production might be lowered and morale broken by making workers toil longer hours for the same pay.

Miss Perkins was reported to have told the committee that men in war industries were already working an average of between 48 and 53 hours. She added, members said, that there was a shortage of materials in some industries, but that there was "no real labor shortage" at this time.

Increased production, she was reported to have said, depended on persuading manufacturers to convert to war work more speedily and getting people back to work who have left such industries for various reasons. In the latter category she placed women who have quit to be married and men who have gone to small towns to open up other businesses.

This Preacher Practices as Well, And Kansas Town Responds Nobly

LE ROY, Kan., March 13 (AP)—The Rev. R. L. Kuhns is supposed to be just the preacher at the Methodist Church, but since coming to this town of less than 1,000 last October the Rev. Mr. Kuhns has:

Reorganized the Boy Scout troop and directed their drive to collect waste paper, old rubber and scrap iron. (The money goes for new uniforms.)

Organized a Chamber of Commerce. (He was elected President.)

Led a campaign to subscribe funds for an alfalfa dehydrating mill. (Twice the necessary amount was raised in 48 hours.)

Reduced telephone rates. (The Preacher had to help dig up 70 new subscribers.)

"Go to church!" preaches the dynamic parson as he goes about his civic work. "If not my church, then go to the one of your choice—but go!"

Attendance has tripled, that is, for the Methodists. Figures aren't available for the other congregations but they're growing too.

From his Sunday morning pulpit, the Rev. Mr. Kuhns preaches that spiritual progress is necessary for material progress in any community.

"If we go hand-in-hand with God, no power on earth can stop us," he says.

Le Roy is convinced.

'Tractorettes' Plan By Harvester Firm

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—A nationwide program to help solve the farm labor shortage by training farm women as tratcor and other farm machine operators was begun yesterday by the International Harvester Company.

Fowler McCormick, President, announced the company's 6,500 dealers had been asked to help train "tractorettes," and that many had volunteered to conduct courses.

The plan calls for free training of women by each dealer in his community, with students selected on the basis of qualification and need. The company has issued a special manual outlining the instruction to be given and will furnish other classroom material.

Graduate "tractorettes," Mr. McCormick said, should know how to operate tractors, mechanical dairy machines and other equipment, how to repair and service the machines, and how to use special implements, particularly power plows.

Later on, should the need arise for women from cities to work on farms, the program can be expanded to train them, too, Mr. McCormick said. "The only purpose of this tractorette training program is to provide competent help on farms to replace men drawn off by war service on war industries," he added.

'Down on the Farm' For City Students

MUKWONAGO, Wis., March 13 (AP)—Some 150 students from the Milwaukee Vocational School were enrolled today in a streamlined course in farming "down on the farm," aimed at fitting them to fill shoes of many farm hands drafted into the armed services or drifted to high-paying arsenal jobs.

The experimental course, packed into five days of practical training on the 760-acre Norris Farm for Boys 20 miles from Milwaukee, combines new and scientific modes of farming with old.

Herdsmen Jack Morgan, for example, teaches the city lads construction and operation of the latest milking machines and also reveals construction and operation of the milch cow.

The boys, many with no previous farm experience, all are taught the time-approved "open-close-pull" method of extracting milk from bossie, which requires only the use of two good hands.

There are 60 cows to milk daily and, of course, 60 stalls to clean. The boys take turns doing this work, maneuvering caterpillar and two-wheel tractors, hitching, unhitching and driving horses, carrying six giant Belgian draft animals and such tasks.

Each class lasts two hours, and the school, which opens at 7:30 a. m. when the boys are picked up by a buss in Milwaukee, lasts until 5 p. m., with an hour break at noon.

Southern Migrant Labor Moves and 'Makes Good'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More than 31,000 persons have migrated to the Hampton Roads area looking for work, and all but 5 per cent of them have found it.

This was one conclusion of a Work Projects Administration survey just released, which described the migration to the defense area as "extremely large" and the effort to get jobs as notably successful.

The average migrant worker there, the survey estimated, is 28 years, a native of North Carolina, and he makes $38.77 a week. He heads a small family and possibly left his wife behind.

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A Holiday in the Great Outdoors

Virginia Conservation Commission

Summertime in Shenandoah National Park

Tent and trailer camping are among the popular pastimes in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. The camp is located at Big Meadows just off the Skyline Drive, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet.

National Parks Making Strong Appeal

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now that President Roosevelt has endorsed vacation travel "within reasonable limits" Mr. and Mrs. America, along with Junior and Sister, can look forward to carrying out those spring and summer holiday plans without any sense of feeling unpatriotic.

The Chief Executive said at his press conference early this week that "it has been proven beyond doubt that human beings cannot sustain, continued and prolonged work for very long without obtaining a proper balance between work on the one hand and vacation and recreation on the other."

Travel naturally is going to be decidedly different than it was last year. Travel is going to be regional. By that, it is explained by United States travel officials, people are going to seek more recreational areas closer to their homes. Because of tire restrictions for one thing. Also because of gasoline rationing on the East Coast predicted by Harold Ickes, Oil Co-ordinator, who only recently ordered, in his capacity of Secretary of the Interior, that all National Parks remain open during the war.

Mr. Ickes' order to keep open these parks will enable many Americans to enjoy these great playgrounds, for at least one of the 28 national parks is so located that Americans can reach it without traveling too great a distance.

Shenandoah Park

Virginia's Shenandoah National Park, for example, is located in the center of one of the United States' heaviest populated areas.

For a large majority of easterners it is just a short driving distance. With motorists properly budgeting mileage there is every reason to believe that a trip to Shenandoah National Park can be easily included in the year's program.

Today, more than ever before,

Monitor Traveltalk

there is a trend toward out-of-door activities. Americans are taking every means to fit themselves, both physically and mentally, for the tremendous war effort. Walking wood-fringed paths; horseback-riding over winding mountain trails; or camping along the banks of some singing brook or stream are some of the means by which Americans are reconditioning themselves for the tasks which lie ahead.

Most vacationists plan to arrive at a certain destination and then "stay put" until their holiday is over. Shenandoah National Park, like all the others, belongs to the American people themselves. Here, under the supervision of the Park superintendent, visitors may pitch their tents and enjoy a week or two of camping out-of-doors.

Also in certain sections of the Park there are lodges and camps where the visitor may stop at reasonable rates.

Numerous Trails

From these camps or lodges, and from the tent lead numerous trails to various sections of the Park. Walking or horseback trips lasting from a half-day to three days may be taken along these well-posted trails. Shenandoah National Park is exceptionally rich in floral and bird life, and those groups particularly interested in making close studies of flowers and the habits of the wooded songsters will find a wide variety awaiting them.

Shenandoah National Park, of course, takes its name from the Shenandoah Valley, known to most Virginians as the "Valley." Once the river of the same name was a lake, termed by the Indians "the Clear Eyed Daughter of the Stars," but impatient, she broke her bounds and became that serpentine river sauntering through a land renowned in story, song, and history, with the Park now the distinct drawing card to the Valley.

There is much for the visitor to see and enjoy in the immediate vicinity of the Park. One of the outstanding attractions is the world-famous Natural Bridge, bought by Thomas Jefferson in 1774 from George III for 20 shillings. A charge is made to go down to the base of this huge arch but visitors will find it well worth the price to witness the illumination of the Natural Bridge and the musical program and pageant which is staged every night. As darkness settles colored lights are played on this impressive architecture and organ music vibrates against the ancient walls.

Along the Valley's highway the visitor is rewarded by the wealth of wood flowers, the vari-colored trilliums, the ever fragrant trailing arbutus, the yellow lady's slippers, the brilliant redbuds and the showy rhododendrons, besides the many species of trees. And this Park, too, is right in the 2,000-mile-long Appalachian Trail, which begins at Mount Katahdin, Maine, and ends at Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia. It is said that week-end hikers could come to the Shenandoah Park for two years without doubling on their tracks.

With plenty of restaurant facilities, lean-tos, cabins and camps, such as the Big Meadow Camp, and even hotel accommodations, vacationists are well provided for, whether they come with a lean or bulging purse. Then at Skyland in the Park, there is an outdoor theater where Park Rangers give illustrated lectures on the flora and fauna of the Park, and explain its geological formations.

U. S. Bares Plot to Disunite It By Japanese Embassy in Spain

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The Government reported "utterly reliable" evidence March 10 that the Japanese Embassy in neutral Madrid "is the center of a propaganda plot aimed at creating American disunion and the overthrow of the American Government."

The announcement was made by Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, on the basis of a report on Japanese activities in the Spanish capital which he said had been received by Washington intelligence officials.

Most of the text of the report was withheld "because of the necessity of protecting the source," Mr. MacLeish said, but some of it he quoted as follows:

"They (the Japanese Embassy attaches in Madrid) are particularly interested in obtaining items of information which fall under the following heads:

"1. Political and economic problems that might make possible the weakening or overthrow of the Roosevelt Government.

"2. Racial questions that might lead to disunity.

"3. Social problems and problems related to inflation."

Mr. MacLeish declared the program of the Japanese attaches was to use "technically neutral Spain as a market-place of gossip in which to shop for propaganda material to be passed on to secret agents and 'fifth columnsts' in the United States."

He declared the report demonstrated the effectiveness of the United States counter-propaganda organization made up of both military and civil agencies at home and abroad, who he declared were "actively combating the Axis propaganda campaign—in large measure by exposing it to the antiseptic light of American common sense."

The Japanese activities in Madrid offer new evidence that Japan is following the Nazi policy of "divide and conquer," Mr. MacLeish declared.

"Like the Nazis, the Japanese are seeking to create political, racial, and social antagonisms which would—should their plotting succeed—separate our people into hostile groups and render political cohesion and the successful prosecution of the war extremely difficult."

Mr. MacLeish said that Axis propagandists were picking up and broadcasting the views of "former, but still vocal, isolationists" in this country, as demonstrated in a recent Rome broadcast in Spanish to South America. This sought to show, Mr. MacLeish said, that the United States would prove a feeble ally to the Latin-American nations.

The broadcaster declared: "The President of the American Senate Navy Committee stated in the Senate that the United States coasts are practically defenseless and that the day will soon come when it will be necessary to call the American Navy, which is far away, to protect the coasts."

Boys Aid U. S. By Building Model Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13 — Found: a group of airplane manufacturers with whose efficiency the Government is completely satisfied.

They are the 500,000 youngsters in 8,000 public and private schools from coast-to-coast now at work on model airplanes for the Navy to be used in training in "spotting" enemy planes.

The planes are models of 50 types used by the United Nations and their enemies.

"America's war workers can take inspiration from these youngsters who are determined to build the model planes speedily and build them well," said J. C. Wright, Assistant United States Commissioner for Vocational Education, who is directing the project for the United States Office of Education.

"These youths," he said, "know that among the pilots and antiaircraft crews who study these models, instant distinction between friendly and enemy aircraft will save vital split-seconds in taking offensive action. They know that civilian spotters who can report types of planes flying overhead offer invaluable advice on what defensive forces must go aloft to combat invaders."

The Government's goal is to have the youngsters built 500,000 models before June 30.

No short cuts will be allowed, either. One school asked if they might make dies and turn out quantities of model planes from sheet metal. Others have wanted to set up assembly lines. Dr. Wright tells them all that such methods are contrary to the aims of the program.

"The Navy's aircraftsman awards," he explained, "are based on a boy's acquisition of craftsmanship through his building complete models of various types, accurate in every detail. If the school uses mass-production techniques none of the students will have built a complete plane, and therefore none of them will be entitled to an aircraftsman rating.

"Many of these youths will become the pilots and aeronautical engineers of tomorrow. To sharpen their interests and abilities to that end is a long-range aim of this program."

The planes are not to be constructed of balsa wood, now scarce because of war demands, but of white pine, ash, gum, poplar or any wood that can be easily whittled and sandpapered.

Only planes built from plans drawn up by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and issued by the Office of Education will be accepted. The plans are not for sale.

Naomi's Brothers Are in U. S. Army

ABILENE, Texas, March 13 (AP)—Came Pearl Harbor, and pretty Naomi Fugita quit school to work in a five-and-ten. Someone had to augment the dwindling income of her Japanese father. Naomi sold novelties and played phonograph records about "slapping the Japs." But some of the customers complained to the manager.

They didn't know that two of Naomi's brothers are in Uncle Sam's Army, nor that her father has credentials attesting to his loyalty and permitting him to go about his business as a salesman. Naomi's Occidental mother only recently had received a telephone call from Sergeant Frank Fugita from Java. The other son, Corp. Hubert Lee Fugita, is training at Sheppard Field's Air Corps Ground School.

Regretfully, the manager decided Naomi would have to work in the stock room.

"That would be hiding," she said and went home.

Then a newspaper reporter heard about Naomi's case. His story made Naomi a lot of new friends. Everyone was so kind Naomi decided after all. But the manager wouldn't she'd go to work in the stockroom hear of it. She's back at the novelty counter, doing a brisk business.

Query Selectees On Occupations

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Registrants in the third selective service enrollment of Feb. 16, which included the 36-45 age group, will shortly receive a special "occupational questionnaire" designed to provide opportunity to serve in defense industries if they are not required for the armed forces, it was announced at a regional U. S. Employment Service conference today.

Louis Levine, Acting Chief of Employment Service Reports and Analyses, told midwest field workers this additional questionnaire had been prepared to place on record detailed information concerning occupational skills and secondary abilities capable of renewal. It will be sent to the third registration age group by local draft boards along with the regulation selective service questionnaire shortly after March 17.

Selective service officials here said they understood the same occupational questionnaire would later be sent to those enrolled in the first two registrations.

The draft boards would turn over this information to the employment service which would index it by skills and occupations to establish an immense reserve pool of potential industrial manpower for war work.

"The system," Mr. Levine said, "will create the largest active file we have ever had."

$30-$85 Benefits For Widow or Wife

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Families of civilians who are killed, disabled or captured by the enemy in American outposts will receive temporary benefit payments ranging from $30 to $85 a month, the Security Administration announced today.

A widow or wife without children will receive between $30 and $45 monthly; with one child between $40 and $60; with two children between $50 and $75; and with three or more children between $60 and $85. The scale is based on monthly earnings of the persons affected by enemy action.

The benefits are restricted to families of civilians affected by enemy action outside the continental United States.

Under another program, announced last night, civilians in America who are injured by enemy action, including sabotage, will be given free hospital treatment.

Temporary treatment will be furnished by casualty receiving hospitals, presumably in cities attacked, and later by emergency base areas outside of cities. These hospitals are now being selected.

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Pellagrini and Lupien Making Progress—Dartmouth Six Compiles Great Record

Two Local Boys Dueling For Steady Red Sox Jobs

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Not often does a big league baseball club come up with two local boys at regular berths. Boston and the surrounding New England area have developed several top-flight performers, such as Pie Traynor, Jack Burns, Gabby Hartnett and others. But these fellows generally went elsewhere to do their starring when they reached the majors. The 1942 Red Sox, however, may prove that local boys, like characters in fiction, can make good in their own neighborhood.

It could be that when the Red Sox move into the next American League pennant race at Fenway Park April 14, Ulysses "Tony" Lupien will be at first base in place of Jimmy Foxx and Eddie Pellagrini will have replaced Manager Joe Cronin at shortstop.

Strange Prejudice

It is a strange prejudice which the local boy must overcome before he makes good in his own back yard. For some unknown reason, big league teams seem to shy away from home town talent. Many times a player from far-off California or Texas gets the play over a boy from close by the home park, simply because the club figures that the Californian or Texan, in more favorable year-round weather conditions, has had a better chance to develop than the Massachusetts youngster who must sit idle during New England's icy winter blasts.

Lupien and Pellagrini, therefore, will have to be good to take over the regular Red Sox berths which they are battling for at this spring training base. Further, they are not without competition. Jimmy Foxx still carries a loaded bat. Joe Cronin, after a good 1941 season, may figure that he can do it again in '42. Then there is Johnny Pesky, the highly regarded Louisville rookie, for Pallagrini to think about.

Lupien Ready

Of the two local youths, Lupien seems to have the better chance. There are plenty of ball players, and critics as well, touring these Florida camps who maintain that the one-time Harvard athlete belongs somewhere in the big leagues—if not with the Red Sox, then at some other stop on the circuit. He has been a good hitter, and for distance, ever since he came into professional baseball in 1939, fresh off the Crimson campus. Defensively, he already has something on Foxx.

Born in Chelmsford, Mass., Lupien now makes his home in Lexington and should be a favorite at Fenway. It is not easy to follow in the footsteps of one of the leading sluggers of all time. But Tony can do it, if given the chance. Being a left-hander all the way, the short left field fence in Boston will not help him a great deal. But he will hit for extra bases by pulling into the wide open spaces of right field, and once in a while will drive a ball into the bull pen. And his work around the bag will give the Sox far better protection there than they have had since the departure of Joe Judge.

Swings Hard

A Dorchester boy who learned his baseball at Dorchester High School and the sandlots in and around the Hub, Pellagrini is not big, but he hits for extra bases. "Every swing is aimed at the fence," is the way Joe Cronin describes him. And even down here, where a majority of the barriers are almost out of sight, the San Diego rookie hits the mark. Jim Tabor was the first to clear the distant left field fence at Payne Field. Pellagrini was the second.

The Dorchester youth has strong backing from the right source. That is, while most of the critics are casting admiring eyes at Johnny Pesky and calling him one of the future greats of the short-stopping business, the ball players are talking about Pellagrini. Particularly those who have ever played with him in the minor leagues. They say he is a better fielder than Johnny and will hit a flock of balls against the left field wall at Fenway Park.

That Fenway wall, incidentally, may turn out to be the deciding point in this shortstop duel between the kids, Pesky and Pellagrini. The former hits left-handed; the latter right. Although he swings from the ground and probably would strike out a lot against good pitching, Eddie would also connect enough times to drive in a few important runs in the Boston park. If not this year, perhaps next.

* * *

Pellagrini has been in the Red Sox chain for five years and has advanced via Danville, Va.; Canton, Ohio; Scranton, Pa., and San Diego. Not quite 22 years of age, he drove in 70 runs on the west coast last season, although batting only .273. The game he best remembers is the one in which he hit two home runs and tied the Pacific Coast League record by making five double plays.

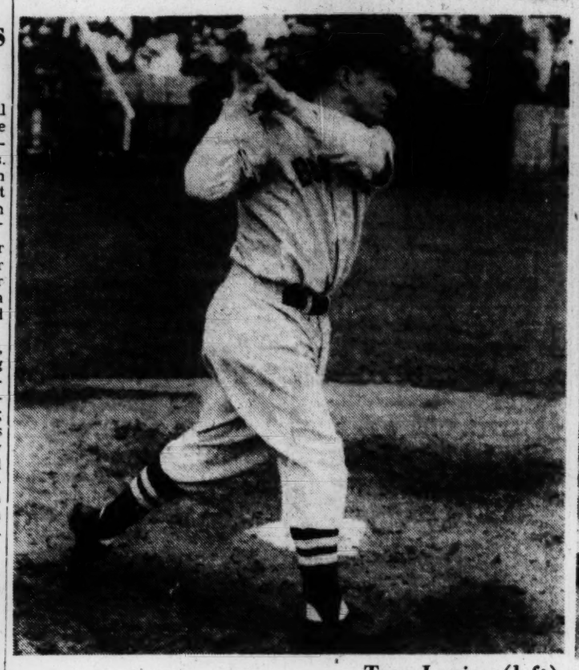
* * *

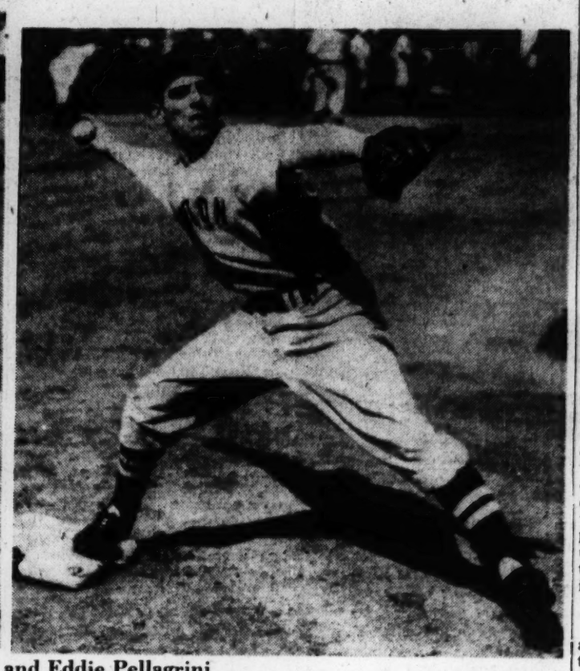
Tony Lupien was captain of the Harvard varsity baseball team in his junior year (1938), and probably would have been re-elected the following season if he had not been chosen captain of the basketball varsity. He played all except 20 seconds of the Harvard-Yale football game in his freshman year, but dropped the gridiron sport to concentrate on baseball.

* * *

The first year Lupien reported at Scranton, the fans thought he was Italian and nicknamed him Tony. And although he is French-Canadian, he made no effort to correct them. "I wouldn't care what they called me, if I could play in the big leagues," said "Lupe."

Boston Bred Infielders Seek Posts





Tony Lupien (left) and Eddie Pellagrini

SARASOTA, Fla.—The former Harvard baseball captain, Lupien, is making a strong bid for the first base job of Jimmy Foxx with the Red Sox and Pellagrini is battling another rookie, Johnny Pesky, and Manager Joe Cronin for shortstop. Lupien is a resident of Lexington and Pellagrini is a Dorchester youngster.

Di Maggio Signs Yankee Contract In Brief Meeting

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, beaming brightly from sunburn and happiness, was safely in the fold of the New York Yankees today with the second biggest contract ever given a member of the club.

The great centerfielder, who hit in 56 consecutive games last season and was voted the Most Valuable Player in the American League, came to an agreement with President Edward G. Barrow last night on a salary estimated at $42,000, an increase of $5,000 over his 1941 stipend.

This was a higher salary than the Yankees ever gave any player other than Babe Ruth and ended the No. 1 holdout squabble of the 1942 baseball campaign.

Barrow arrived here from New York yesterday afternoon and telephoned Di Maggio at nearby Lido Beach, where he has been vacationing with his wife and baby. A conference was arranged at Barrow's hotel room last night and after an hour-long huddle the pair smilingly announced that they had reached a satisfactory compromise with little difficulty.

Barrow admitted that he had gone above the $40,000 offer which he had termed "final" last week, but added, "not very much above."

Sports Around The Hub

Harvard Football

Next Monday Harvard's football squad will start spring practice in the Briggs Cage. With the freshmen reporting with the upper classmen a large group is expected to be on hand to receive instructions from Coaches Dick Harlow, Al McCoy, Lyal Clark, and Earl Brown. Capt. Don Fortè will head the squad, which will continue practice until about May 1, except for the spring vacation during the first week of April.

About 11 lettermen are expected to report, including Fortè, Jack Morgan and Bill Barnes, ends; Russ Stannard and George Hibbard, tackles; Dick Row, guard; Lloyd Anderson, center; Gordie Lyle, Cleo O'Donnell, wingbacks; Bill Wilson, tailback; and Wayne Johnson, fullback.

Of the 11 men who started against Yale in the Stadium last fall, Fortè is the only survivor. McNicol and Page will be lost to the squad because they expect to graduate in September.

However, a promising list of freshmen will turn out. Among these will be Charles Gudaitis and Pete Garland, ends; Joe Hubbard, Bill Ward, Charlie Kidner, and Bill Fisher, tackles; Sid Smith and Thaddeus Mroz, guards; Jack Fisher, captain last fall, and Fred Woodruff, centers; Dick Anderson, blocking back; Don Richards and Gershon Ross, wingbacks; Paul Perkins, fullback; and Jim Gallagher, tailback.

* * *

There is some first class basketball being played in M. I. T.'s annual interscholastic tournament at Tufts' Cousens gym in Medford. In yesterday's games a capacity crowd was treated to a series of thrilling and closely fought games. The outstanding contest was played between Rindge Tech, champion of the Suburban League and defending champions in the Class A group and Lynn Classical. The Rindge five was forced into an overtime before coming out on top, 31-to-27. New Bedford eliminated Brookline by the comfortable margin of 36-to-29. Attleboro and Taunton put on one of the hardest fought games of the tournament with the former, trailing throughout most of the game, breaking into the victory column, 30-to-29. Chelsea High had little difficulty in disposing of Peabody, 40-to-18.

* * *

Whether Dartmouth has to share the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship depends on the outcome of the game between Princeton and Pennsylvania tomorrow night. If the Tigers win they will go into top place with the Indians. In such an event a play-off undoubtedly will be sought on some neutral floor. Dartmouth has defeated Princeton twice this season, losing only to Harvard and Pennsylvania earlier in the year.

* * *

By defeating New York Rangers 2-1 last night the Boston Bruins put themselves within striking distance of second place and attention is now focused sharply upon the Bruins' game with Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto tomorrow night. Leafs lead Bruins by one point and have three games left to Bruins two. Maple Leaf Gardens will be completely sold out and the customers should see a sequel to last spring's Stanley Cup play-offs between these two rivals.

Sport Shorts—Two new recruits, Al DuPuy and George Blake, have joined the Olympic Squad and probably will see service against the Washington Eagles Saturday night . . . Harvard's winter dual meet schedule will come to a close this week-end when six teams meet respective Yale teams . . . B. C. will allow freshmen to play varsity football.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	28	17	2	58	172	142
Toronto	26	16	3	55	146	119
Boston	24	16	6	54	145	109
Chicago	22	21	3	47	140	144
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	138
Montreal	16	26	3	35	129	163
Brooklyn	15	28	3	33	124	164

Braves Open Their Spring Training Schedule Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 13—The Braves open their spring training schedule here tomorrow against the Washington Senators, leading Manager Casey Stengel to say hopefully, "There's a good chance that we'll be a different kind of a ball club this season. I think that we're going to show you more hitting than a Braves team ever has since I've been in Boston.

It wouldn't take a whole lot of added power to give the Braves a new high slugging potential, no more power, say, than Ernie Lombardi could produce in one of his better seasons. Although Max West and Chet Ross are still around, and although Nanny Fernandez has been taken up from the minors, Lombardi is Stengel's chief hope for a fence-busting team.

When the Braves acquired Big Lom from the Cincinnati Reds this winter, it was said they had picked up a catcher who was too old, too slow, and too indifferent to be an asset. Lombardi is some of these things, but he is not indifferent.

Lombardi reported weighing 217 pounds, a spring record for him, and the reason for this comparative leanness was found in his determination to embarrass the Reds, who had tried to embarrass him, he thought, by trading him to the Braves. His determination already has led Lombardi to do some slugging which has made the rather distant left field fence here seem handy.

"They wrote me and told me they wanted speed," says Big Lom scornfully. "So they got Hemsley to catch for them. Maybe he can run all right, but how will his hitting compare with mine?"

Lombardi's theory is that pennant races call more for hitting power than sprinting ability on the base paths. He didn't reduce so he could run faster, he says, but so he could swing harder.

Although he is a veteran and last season hit only .264, Lombardi has a lifetime average of .310 in 11 years of playing in the National League. He points out that he usually hits well in Braves Field, and that even years, such as 1938 when he led the league in batting at .342 and was the most valuable player, are his best years.

The Braves haven't paid yet for Lombardi. They have until May 1 to give the Reds two suitable players or cash. Bob Quinn doesn't expect the Reds to be satisfied with the players he'll consider suitable, so is prepared to make a big cash outlay for the catcher. Lombardi is the biggest cash investment made by the Braves since they bought Eddie Miller from Kansas City in 1938.

The Southern Exposure

Tomorrow will be Sid Hudson Day. The Washington pitcher got his start here in the Florida State League, which folded up after last season. . . . After the game, the Braves have to make the trip to Miami, where they play the Phils on Sunday. They must be back here Monday to meet the Indians. . . . Johnny Cooney, who has been working out with the Red Sox in Sarasota, because of the illness of his wife, is expected in next week. He'll enter the free-for-all fight for first base, for Tommy Holmes has been given his center field job, a gift Cooney resents.

Little And Mangrum In Tie for Lead

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago and Lawson Little of San Francisco, early leaders in the $4,350 victory golf tournament at the exclusive Seminole Club here, battled under pressure today to stave off the challenges of 11 other top-flight pros who were in easy striking distance at the half-way mark.

Besides the $1,500 offered for the 36-hole medal play competition, the 54 professionals in the field also were shooting at $1,700 for the first five finishers in a pro-amateur best-ball tournament in which each pro is paired with a club member. The amateurs teed off with the pros during today's 18 holes.

Mangrum and Little fired two-under-par 70's to share the 18-hole lead. Six other players—Jimmy Hines of Great Neck, L. I.; E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark.; Henry Picard of Oklahoma City, Harry Cooper of Minneapolis, Lester Kennedy of Lynn, Mass., and Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., were tied with 71's.

Bracketed at 72 were Jack Grout of Pittstown, Pa.; Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa.; Jim Ferrier of Chicago, Jimmy Thomas of Chicopee, Mass., and Sam Byrd of Philadelphia.

Baseball Briefs

By the Associated Press

Sarasota: Mace Brown, regarded as the most advanced of the Red Sox pitching corps, will make his debut as a Bostonian today when he shares the chores against the Senators with Joe Dobson. Joe Cronin has decided to give Ted Williams one more batting practice session before starting him against the Indians in Clearwater tomorrow. Meanwhile Cookie Lupien will have nothing to bother about for at least two weeks, for first sacker Jimmy Foxx will be out of action that long.

* * *

Sanford: If pitcher Frank Lamanna is forced to play every day for the Braves it will be his own fault. On Wednesday, when Casey Stengel needed an outfielder to complete his rookies' team, Lamanna drew the assignment and lashed out a homer. Yesterday, when hurling for the rookies, he got another four-bagger. "I've been looking for a guy like you for a long time," Stengel told the pitcher, "and if you keep hitting homers, I'm going to keep you in the line-up."

Pytlak Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sarasota, Fla. — Frank Pytlak, ranking Red Sox catcher, arrived in camp today, nearly three weeks late, because he was having an ailment treated at his home in Buffalo. He plans to get in condition gradually starting tomorrow. Although he passed his first physical examination recently, Pytlak has not been officially notified of his selective service status. Friends have told him that he probably will be 1-A. Pytlak has a fairly high order number, however.

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 12

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston 2, New York 1.

American League

Indianapolis 2, Buffalo 0.
Providence 6, Washington 8.

American Association

Tulsa 3, Minneapolis 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 12, River Vale 3.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 12

St. Louis (N) 7, Cincinnati (N) 1.
Washington (A) 10, Cleveland (A) 7.
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A), canceled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

His First Baseball Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13—Sat through a Grapefruit League game with John Browning, 21, of Brighton, England. One of the many Royal Air Force rookies now training here in Florida, he was watching his first baseball game.

"I must say that I've been looking forward to this for a long time," said Browning, smiling. "Back home in England I'm an enthusiastic sports follower. Football, cricket and ice hockey are my favorites, but I guess I'll now have to add baseball to my list."

Very Confusing

What were his first impressions of our national pastime?

"Well," he continued. "It all seemed very confusing at first. As we look out across the field from this angle, the background, to me, is quite indistinct. The fence is grey and the players are wearing grey uniforms. Then, you tell me that those fellows on the other side of the field are merely running back and forth to train their legs. But when I first looked, I thought they were in the game, too."

We spent several minutes explaining the fundamentals of the game.

"It seems to me," said Johnny, "that the players cannot afford to relax, They must remain on the alert. That chap you call the pitcher works hard, doesn't he? I should think that he'd get paid much more than the rest."

We pointed out that pitchers often have the same thought when carrying on salary negotiations in the spring, and he laughed. "Perhaps the men who own the clubs wouldn't like me too well if they heard such a remark," he said.

Great Sport

A moment later the pitcher whirled and attempted to catch a runner off first base.

"There!" said my English friend. "That looks like great sport to me. Does he very often catch his man? And what is the reward if he does?"

"The reward," we explained, was merely an "out."

"I think I'd rather watch that than any other part of the game," smiled Browning. "It happens so quickly; without advanced warning. I suppose the pitcher is watching out of the corner of his eye."

He stared out across the field for a moment, then continued: "It seems smart the way the players catch the ball. Their gloves act like magnets. I think it's marvelous the way they seldom miss. It must take constant practice."

We assured him that it did.

Uniforms Odd

"The uniforms strike me as rather odd," the R. A. F. boy went on. "This is an athletic game, and the players, apparently, must have strength and stamina. Yet, nothing about their uniforms suggests strength. The suits are so loose about their bodies, you can't tell from here whether a man is powerfully built or slender. I think that shorts would be much more appropriate than knee pants."

It was hereby pointed out that sliding around the bases would not be pleasant with bare legs. "Oh yes, I never thought of that," my companion admitted.

One of the boys slid into home plate. There was a mixup, with the ball going one way and the catcher's mask the other.

"I say, it can get rough at times, can't it?" Browning said, watching the backstop as he got to his feet and brushed Florida sand from his uniform. "I can see now why the catcher is so well padded. I should think there would be times when even the basemen might need protection."

The young pilot looked on silently for a minute, then added: "You know, it just occurred to me that it might be quite a sight to watch a game on a muddy field. I don't suppose it would be considered good sport for the players," he concluded with a laugh. "But I'm sure I should enjoy it very much."

Big Green Can Lay Claim To National Hockey Title

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Eddie Jeremiah, likable coach of Dartmouth's varsity hockey team, was in Boston a couple of months ago, he was asked how his present Big Green team compared with some of his other sextets of the past.

"I don't know," he answered as truthfully as he could. "We have had some great hockey teams and some great hockey players up there in the hills of Hanover, and I hesitate to make any comparison at this time. I know this is a great team, too, but let's see how it comes out the rest of the season."

No Trouble Now

At the time Jerry's sextet had lost just two games, and still had most of its Pentagonal League schedule in front of it. Today, however, Jerry should have no trouble ranking this team of his alongside if not ahead of any team he has coached in the past, for the records it has set up are nothing short of phenomenal.

The Big Green this winter ran off 19 straight victories as they compiled a season's record of 22 wins out of 24 games. Its winning percentage was the astounding figure of .917, and the team can justifiably lay claim to the national intercollegiate hockey crown.

Accomplishments

Dartmouth's accomplishments are summarized neatly in a letter from Coach Jeremiah, in which he points out:

That Dartmout defeated Boston College 7-2 to break B. C.'s 19-game winning streak. The Eagles just last week won the National A. A. U. championship.

That Dartmouth defeated St. Nick's of New York 7-3, and St. Nick's won the National A. A. U. championship last year.

That Dartmouth won the championship of the Pentagonal Hockey League (Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Army) without losing a game and having compiled the tremendous average of eight goals and eight-plus assists per game.

Outstanding Line

That Dartmouth over the season scored 152 goals and had 151 assists for an average of six-plus goals and six-plus assists per game.

Jeremiah has a right to feel proud of his team, particularly of his outstanding first line trio of young sophomores. When Eddie was here that time a couple of months ago, he was also asked how he ranked this line of Jack Riley of Medford, Dick Rondeau of Providence, and Bill Harrison of Walpole.

"Without question they are a wonderful line," he declared, "but I still would rather wait until the end of the season before saying they are the best I ever coached."

Today Jerry has no hesitation in calling them "the greatest intercollegiate hockey line of all time."

Rondeau Tops

Over the 24 games Rondeau had 45 goals and 32 assists for 77 points; Harrison had 39 goals and 36 assists for 75 points; and Riley, who missed eight games, had 18 goals and 23 assists for 41 points.

In the Pentagonal League each of these three boys broke the previous record of 17 points that Dartmouth's Buddy Foster set up in 1939 when the league was known as the Quadrangular League and was made up of four teams.

Army was a newcomer to the circuit this season.

Rondeau had 20 goals and 20 assists for 40 points; Harrison had 19 goals and 15 assists for 34 points; and Riley, who missed two league games, had eight goals and 10 assists for 18 points. Jerry personally feels that Rondeau's mark of 40 points will never be broken.

In Service

Under normal conditions Dartmouth could look forward to two more years of continued success, but next winter Jeremiah will have to start building from the bottom again. Riley has already enlisted in the Navy, while both Rondeau and Harrison will also be in uniform before many months pass.

The Indians' two losses of the season came during the trip they took west during the Christmas vacation. They lost to Colorado 1-3 and to Illinois 1-4 in overtime. The complete Dartmouth record follows:

Dec.	13—Harvard	4-3†
	15—Colby	4-0
	19—Colorado	3-2
	20—Colorado	1-3
	22—Illinois	1-4
	23—Illinois	5-4
	30—Colgate	7-2
Jan.	2—Minnesota	4-2
	3—Minnesota	5-3*
	7—Boston Univ.	8-3
	10—Harvard	5-3
	14—New Hampshire	7-1
	27—Yale	6-4
Feb.	2—Boston College	7-2
	3—Boston Univ.	8-3
	7—Princeton	6-3
	14—Yale	6-3
	19—Clarkson	14-5
	21—Harvard	9-5
	25—Williams	7-1
	28—Army	9-4
Mar.	4—Army	12-2
	5—St. Nick's	7-3
	7—Princeton	9-3

†—Exhibition
*—Overtime

Pairing of Two Newcomers Paved Way for Sensations

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 13—This year's international four-ball golf tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club was remindful of an old-fashioned canoe tilting contest—full of upsets. Never before since the event was inaugurated in 1924 had there been such havoc in the ranks of the king's row of golfdom. Never before had the annual classic been graced with the presence of so many individuals whose names have not figured prominently in the headlines relating to professional tournaments; but the manner in which these lesser lights mowed down their more famed opponents was illustrative both of the growing ranks of players of real promise and of the uncertainties of better-ball play.

The committee on selection of the 32 players to invite for this year's tournament figured it might do well to have some new faces, but hardly realized that because of the war and other circumstances it would have more newcomers than was its original intention. It choice of Chandler Harper and Herman Keiser, among others, was based upon their excellent showing on the winter circuit, but it did not realize that in pairing them it was paving the way for sensations.

Not Surprised

Among those who were not at all astonished when they began to knock off the headliners, however, was Fred Corcoran, the erstwhile Bostonian who has made such a tremendous success as tournament manager of the P. G. A., who travels everywhere with "the boys," who makes it his duty to keep tabs on all hands, and who is enough of a golfer himself to recognize merit and prospects when he sees them.

He told me, when only 18 holes of the first round had been played, with Harper and Keiser 2 up on Craig Wood and Billy Burke, that "this man Harper has everything; I look for him to go places. . . ."

What transpired in the international four-ball is now old news. What I'd like to do is to go back to the first round and give a little of the high lights which are of special interest. Take, for example, the match in which Harper and Keiser defeated Craig Wood, the national open champion, and Billy Burke, the national open champion of 1931, winners of the international four-ball here in 1940.

Wood did not go on the winter circuit this season, but stayed right here in the Miami District. He played superbly all winter at Normany Isles, where he is resident pro; spent hours perfecting chip shots, short pitches, and all that sort of thing. After he and Burke were defeated by Harper and Keiser he admitted that lack of competition against the best had "softened him." He played well, putted well, but not successfully. Both he and Burke were constantly flirting with the cups on putts that mean something, but these putts were not going down.

As a matter of fact, he and Burke must have established a new world record for high-class competition in one respect, for in that first round they halved every hole, getting birdies the first, 11th, 15th, and 17th, parring all the rest except the 14th, where both went one over, and finished with individual 69's, to be 2 down. They halved every hole of the first nine in the afternoon, the first three of the last nine and only separated in their scoring when Burke birdied the 13th, or 31st of the match. That was all right as individuals, but in better-ball play it was getting them nowhere.

Like Guilford

The match I really wanted to see in that first round had Byron Nelson and Henry Picard paired against Chick Harbert and Sammy Byrd. Already in these columns I had written about Harbert as the new kingpin prospect in the professional ranks, erstwhile amateur and son of a professional. Harbert really was "made" by his showing on the "winter circuit," first by winning the open at Beaumont, Texas, on the way to the West Coast, then by his fine showing in other events, topped off by his winning another Texas tournament in late February, and winding up the St. Petersburg open in March with a record final round of 66.

This Michigan stalwart, with a chest that reminds one of Jesse Guilford in his palmy days, and power galore, hit the ball off the tee like a Jimmy Thomson. His partner, Sammy Byrd, made the remark that he'd like to see a driving contest between Harbert and Thomson, 10 balls apiece, both with and against the wind. Anyway, I saw Harbert at the 11th hole of the first round, against a really stiff wind, hit a drive that was approximately 25 yards out ahead of Byrd, who in turn was that same in advance of Henry Picard and Byron Nelson.

All in all, however, it was not Harbert's driving that impressed me so much as his pitch and run and his running chip shots, which were most accurate, as was his putting. Picard, meantime, seemed to me to be hitting the ball off the tee farther than ever in his career, playing most of his shots well, but putting with a timidity quite foreign to him.

In this particular first-round match developed something which probably never before was duplicated and perhaps never will be again: every one of the par-five holes brought an eagle—a three by Nelson on the 505-yard first; three by Byrd on the 553-yard 15th, and three by Harbert on the 479-yard 18th.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 13, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Cotton 'People' Make Window Displays

Elsie Shaver's Tiny Balls of Fluff Charm Beholders

By Barbara E Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Capturing the illusive brightness of Elsie Shaver in words is like reaching out for sunbeams—she twinkles right through your fingers. Watch her evolve one of those imaginative little figures that she calls "caprices in cotton" and you know just how whimsical, how absolutely of the moment she can be. She pulls a soft fluff of cotton off the roll, cups it in her slim, eloquent hands. It's about the size of a full-blown cotton boll. Cleverly she shapes it into something like a cotton egg.

Coaxes Cotton Into Shape

"That's going to be the head," she murmurs, a hatpin between her teeth. With this same short hatpin she persuasively lifts a few fibers from the cotton for the nose, dents the surface for a smiling mouth, gives roundness to the cheeks with another imperceptible touch, and from the head's 'innerds' skilfully coaxes up puffs of cotton for hair, hats or whatever her fancy dictates the lady will wear on her head.

A few swirls of cotton for the dress, another for a shawl, and in a moment a fantastic little figure emerges—a cotton caprice—one of those gay bits of loveliness that made themselves at home behind the broad glass expanse of Lord & Taylor's Fifth Avenue windows. Elsie Shaver's cotton caprice window display charmed and entertained New Yorkers, and quite without intending to, introduced a completely new and wholly ingenious American medium to this field of commercial art.

Childhood Experiments

All this began when Elsie Shaver (who says she really should have been named Sally except that she is sure her mother was enamored with Elsie Dinsmore) was a little girl. She did not seem quite as strong as the others in the family, so stayed in the house more and read books. Her mother being an understanding person, gave her a room of her own in which she could putter. Miss Shaver remembers her mother as "loving us so much that she put it into us to go out and stand on our own." In this room of her own she could make as much of a mess as she liked—and leave it. She didn't ever have to tidy it up. Her mother's only stipulation was that she keep her other room as neat and right as it should be. Then and there, in this room where she could let her imagination go, Elsie Shaver began experimenting and doing things with her hands, and she's been at it ever since, doing everything from painting in water color to "sculpturing" in cotton.

"What pleasure and excitement there is in making things," she exclaimed, her hazel eyes dancing as she thought of it. "Everybody should be using her hands. It's such fun. I have always been able to use my hands (sometimes not my head), so the years have gone by crowded with many activities."

Born in pioneer stock from Kentucky and Tennessee, brought up in Arkansas, the second cotton-growing State in the Union, nothing could have been more natural to Elsie Shaver, when she reached out for a medium with which to work, than to have lighted upon good old plain American cotton.

Mrs. Wales Latham, of Bundles for Britain, asked her if she would consent to an exhibition of her "Little Shavers and some that are grown up" (a group of as delightful little people in paintings as you might ever expect to meet). The exhibition was to be for the benefit of the Bombed Children's hospitals in Britain. Although always terribly shy about her work as an artist and, as she says, "never expecting to have an exhibition of them," she agreed because of the great need of the children, and her eagerness to help in the war in any way she might. "Any way, short of knitting," she added. All she needed was to get started. Then she tried to think of something more she could add to the exhibition that would amuse the children. She let herself go, and cotton caprices were the answer. They made their debut there and were later invited to appear as window displays.

Tinted in water colors, with round Goya-like eyes, every frill and furbelow fashioned of raw cotton, these little figures startled and delighted all who saw them, winning friends among the children and the grown-ups alike. They were not even made on wires. True, Queen Mary had a piece of lead pencil down her back to give her the proper aloofness, but cotton has a way of keeping its poise, staying put, while retaining plenty of lightness, so it provided an excellent medium for this artist's imagination.

"Funny thing is that nobody ever thought of it before," Miss Shaver tossed off, cocking her bright red head critically at the group of "caprices" on the work table in her studio. "Cotton's been here so long. But it's not money people need to express beauty. It's inspiration."

Painting because she loves it, working with her hands for the same reason, Miss Shaver brings a great sense of freedom to everything she does. But she says very little about it. Few persons even knew that she painted, except perhaps old John, the gardner who makes their penthouse terrace a joy and who promised, "Certainly, I'll give you a settin'" when she was looking round for a model.

Her studio is lively. The walls are hung with paintings you don't have to dust—they're painted right on the walls. So are bookshelves and odd pieces of furniture that might crowd things if they were really there. Instead of draperies, that might dim the even north light, she has built curtains of vertical strips of wood, hinged together, that fold and undulate in fabric-life grace against the sides of the spacious windows. Surely, it takes this kind of a genius, who plumbs undiscovered depths in herself, to discover new media, fresh viewpoints and to launch them unsuspectingly. That her cotton caprices have made history in window display decoration is not as important to Elsie Shaver as that they brought smiles and a bit of joy to their beholders.

Elsie Shaver (circle) and some of her "cotton caprices." At the top left you see her putting the finishing touches on one of her window displays at Lord & Taylor's in New York. At the top right is one of her whimsical paintings, entitled "Crossing the Lawn." At the lower right is another window display, "Spring"—sculptured in cotton. Both paintings and cottons have been exhibited for war relief.

Russian Women Praised For Their Leadership In War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Russian women have a more responsible part than have British women in the direction of their country's war effort, according to Madame C. I. Nikolayeva, secretary of the All Union Council of Trades Unions, and one of the Russian Trade Union delegates who recently toured the industrial centers of Great Britain.

Mr. N. M. Shvernik, leader of the delegation, stressed the heroism of Russian women in the fighting area and their valiant toil in war industry, but Madame Nikolayeva emphasized their work in planning and leadership.

In the Supreme Soviet, Madame Nikolayeva said, there are 189 women out of 1,100 members. In the 16 Union Soviets, which may be compared to American State governments, there are 1,500 women. In local governing bodies—the regional, district, and local soviets—women comprise 34 per cent of the membership. In the central government women are deputy people's commissars, while in Union governments they are often commissars. Throughout the trades unions, hundreds of thousands of women have been elected to responsible positions, Madame Nikolayeva pointed out. On the land, women are managers of collective farms and "brigade leaders" in charge of teams of workers. In industry there are women factory directors.

Mr. Shvernik criticized the "inadequate introduction" of women into British industry, which persists in spite of Government policy, but he spoke highly of the morale of British women workers. Because of the titanic struggle going on on Russian territory, Russian women are of necessity more strenuously involved in the war than are British women. There will be many stories, as yet untold, he said, of heroic acts by women working in the medical services and in the guerrilla bands, as well as by simple peasant women.

After speaking of the Russian allowance to soldiers' wives of 200 roubles a month (approx. $103.00 at par), Mr. Shvernik explained that if possible wives go into industry when their husbands are called up. They do this not only for the sake of wages but also out of patriotism. A wife, where practicable, takes over her husband's former job and stands in his actual place at the work bench or the lathe.

Children are cared for in factory creches, or by older brothers and sisters. Both the State and the trades unions help with arrangements to care for women workers' children. In the same way both the State and the unions help any family which is in difficulties, the unions sometimes providing the actual goods needed.

Madame Nikolayeva told the writer that the Russian ideal is to have a children's creche in every factory. This has not yet been achieved, but creches are very widespread and are caring for millions of children.

Along with Madame Nikolayeva, Madame A. S. Malkova has visited England with the delegation. Madame Malkova is chairman of the Central Committee of Workers in the garment industry. Both are practical, hard-working, and self-confident women and, Madame Nikolayeva in particular took a prominent part in the activities of the delegation and in speaking to British workers, although she does not know much English. At first sight a little stern, she wins people by her earnest, reasonable manner. Plainly dressed, she will acknowledge the graces of life by wearing a decorative scarf, but both Madame Nikolayeva and Madame Malkova, for the most part, prefer to go about bareheaded. G. D. S.

Post-War Jobs For Uncle Sam Predicted

The offices of the United States Government have more and more become the source of careers for women, according to a bulletin just released by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. This situation has not come about because of the war, for the study quoted covers the years 1938 and 1939. Therefore, it may be taken as a fairly clear picture of what women may look forward to in Government careers after the war.

The Government has gone increasingly into the field of social betterment, and it is here chiefly that professional careers have opened up to women. The study shows that women have good opportunities in the Government in the fields of taxation, medicine, architecture, law, geology, and chemistry, in addition to the kinds of positions that have always been open to her, such as stenography, nursing, postmistress positions and clerical jobs.

"Specialized training and proficiency," the report says, "are just as essential as in private employment, for the Government's needs are for particular kinds of work."

The salary picture is encouraging, also. The report shows that the Government's average salary for professional women in 1938 was $2,299 as against $1,467 for stenographers, typists and secretaries, and, it adds, there were a number of women in professional and administrative classifications whose salary was $5,000 or over.

Unlike the situation which seems to prevail in private industry, age is no particular liability to the Government-employed woman. In fact, to quote the report, "Women earning $2,000 and over were more honored with age. The proportion earning at least $2,000 increased continuously until the age of 60."

Make the Most Of Light

Grayed colors in a poorly-lit room sometimes look drab and deep colors increase the gloom. Painting the walls white or a light, clear tint will do most for such a room, because these hues reflect the light far back into the room. Such decorative treatment will also serve as an aid to the conservation of electricity—an exceedingly important factor these days when sufficient electrical energy is vital to the carrying on of defense industries.

Careful Planning of 'Defense Lunches' Is Essential

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With thousands of defense workers swinging off to busy plants at the crack of dawn or in the dark hours of the night, the tin lunch box is a more frequent sight than it has been in many years. At the noon whistle or at midnight, war work demands hearty food and Mother is kept busy planning and packing good lunches for her "men folks." Every time she packs a substantial kit, she's providing food for victory.

This means that the packed lunch must be carefully planned and balanced. Backbone of the lunch box is a variety of sandwiches, and there need be no monotony if many different breads and spreads are used. First step in lunch-planning is to make a list of all kinds of breads and sandwich fillings, adding to it from time to time. Tack it up right in the kitchen over the work table, a bright reminder of good things to send along with your defense worker.

Lead off with breads—enriched white bread, whole wheat, graham, rye, pumpernickel, oatmeal, cracked wheat, cornmeal, prune, apricot, banana, peanut butter bread, rolls, bran muffins, old-fashioned brown bread. Use several different ones each week. Cut the bread in good, substantial slices and don't trim off the crusts. Spread liberally with butter, margarine, or a half and half mixture of the two. Sometimes use mayonnaise or salad dressing instead.

Next tackle the list of sandwich fillings, and make them hearty enough to satisfy the appetites of men at work. Plan ahead from day to day and use leftovers as you anticipate tomorrow's lunch.

Sandwich Fillings

Start your list off with some of these:

Cheese: Cottage cheese with carrots and chopped nuts, with bacon or olives; cream cheese and chipped beef; American cheese and chopped dill pickle; hickory smoked cheese and lettuce.

Meat: Sliced cold meat with cold slaw; chopped meat with pickles or olives or minced fresh vegetables; chopped beef and horseradish; ham and raisins; veal and chopped carrots.

Fish: Salmon and pickle; salmon, peas, and American cheese; sardines; tuna fish salad; cooked fish salad; salmon and cucumbers.

Eggs: Chopped eggs with fresh vegetable salad; chopped egg with olives and nuts; egg salad and ham salad; egg and pickle; chopped egg and bacon; chopped egg and sardine; sliced ham and sliced egg.

Sweet: Peanut butter with chopped fresh or dried fruits; peanut butter and chili sauce; peanut butter and honey; peanut butter and bacon; cheese and jelly or preserves; chopped dried fruit moistened with orange or pineapple juice.

Have the butter creamed and soft, arm yourself with one of the new side-bladed sandwich spreaders, and set to work. Lay the slices of bread on the board, dip the short-handled spreader into the butter, whisk it on the bread and follow with the filling. Wrap the sandwiches (as long as wax paper is available) and they're ready to pop into the box.

In your lunch plans, be sure that Father and Johnny get their full quota of milk. Fill the thermos jar with hot cream soups, cocoa, or hot malted milk. If Father doesn't like milk, give him a small piece of cheese to nibble with his fruit or make it a cheese sandwich that day. Cheese is milk in concentrated form, you know. To change the monotony of the lunch pattern, send different hot foods along in the thermos from time to time. Stews and chili con carne travel well.

Another way to beat monotony is to tuck in a small paper container (with a cover) or a small glass jar of cole slaw, fresh vegetable salad, applesauce, or stewed fruit. Fit it snugly into a corner of the box.

Always include a fresh fruit or a fresh, raw vegetable. Choose firm fruits that pack and travel well. Prunes, figs, dates, apricots, and other dried fruits satisfy the craving for sweets and are rich in food value. And don't forget about crisp celery sticks, raw carrots, radishes, and green pepper slices

For dessert, cookies are tops. Hermits, oatmeal cookies, all-bran brownies and big, soft molasses cookies or spice cookies are grand. Unfrosted cup cakes or gingerbread travel well, too.

Once the menu is set, you're ready to pack the lunch kit. Invest in a sturdy one with its own thermos packed in the lid. Pack heavy things first and fill the thermos last. Keep the box sweet and clean by scalding it thoroughly at the end of every shift.

Here Are Some Menus for Well-Stocked Lunch Boxes

Monday

Cream of Pea Soup
Peanut Butter and Chili Sauce on Whole Wheat Bread
Egg and Sardine Salad on Enriched White Bread
Carrot Sticks
Apple Hermits

Tuesday

Roast Pork and Lettuce on Enriched White Bread
Cottage Cheese, Carrot and Nuts on Cracked Wheat Bread
Banana Dried Prunes
Unfrosted Gingerbread
Hot Cocoa

Wednesday

Vegetable Soup
Cream Cheese and Chopped Vegetables on Rye Bread
Ham and Egg Salad on Enriched White Bread
Orange
Raisins Chocolate Bar

Thursday

Fish Chowder
Crackers
Egg Salad and Olives on Enriched White Bread
Celery Sticks
Fresh Pear Brownies

Friday

Chopped Liver and Chopped Egg on Rye Bread
Nut Bread and Butter
Radishes
Tangerine Oatmeal Cookies
Milk

Saturday

Cream Cheese and Marmalade on Bran Muffin
Cold Sliced Meat and Chopped Carrots on Enriched White Bread
Apple Pretzels
Molasses Cookies
Hot Cocoa

Sunday

Chicken Rice Soup
Whole Wheat Crackers
Sliced Chicken and Raw Vegetables on Enriched White Bread
Cottage Cheese and Strawberry Preserves on Cracked Wheat Bread
Banana Salted Peanuts
Unfrosted Chocolate Cake

Next Week: Eliminating Food Waste.

Grandmother's Brown Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This recipe is an old-fashioned favorite. It makes a delicious light brown bread.

Grandmother's Light Brown Bread

1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup white flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup corn meal
½ cup currants
¾ cup molasses
¼ cup maple syrup
1½ cups sour milk or buttermilk

Sift flours, baking powder, soda and salt; mix with corn meal and currants. Mix molasses, syrup and sour milk; add all at once to first mixture, beating until dry ingredients are dampened, but not until smooth. Fill greased baking powder cans or larger cans if preferred. ⅔ full. Cover and steam on rack in covered pan for 3 hours. Keep water at least ½ way up on cans. Uncover and bake in moderate oven, 325° F., for 15 minutes to dry out. Cool; cover and ripen 24 hours before slicing.

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The Home Forum

More Pie For Breakfast

THIS IS AN AGE of specialization. No field is too small, if it is important, to undergo thorough examination and research. No subject is too detailed, if it is significant, to justify deep probing and analysis. Technical literature teems with dissertations upon highly specialized topics, and universities grant Doctor of Philosophy degrees for years of delving into some remote and obscure corner of human knowledge.

This being the case, it seems worth while to pry up the cover of a fascinating, but hitherto neglected, field of investigation: to wit, the origin, extent, incidence, tenacity, and possible perpetuation of the practice of eating pie for breakfast.

An article in these columns on January 5, 1942, dealing with a single individual's propensity in this direction, opened up a wide new vista. The mere mention of pie for breakfast struck a responsive chord in the hearts of an amazing number of persons. They recalled times when a slice of pie was the entering wedge to a day's activities, and places where the fragrance of fresh-baked pie was a matutinal perfume. From their letters has emerged a synthesis of facts and opinions that provides the foundation for several propositions, as follows:

* * *

Proposition 1. There was undoubtedly a time when pie was not uncommonly eaten for breakfast.

This period should perhaps be known as the Golden Crust Era of American history. Its beginnings are shrouded in obscurity, but it certainly comprised a large portion of the nineteenth century, and appears to have run over—even as the crust of a good pie sometimes curls over the edge of the pie tin—into the twentieth.

Most of the people who contributed to this symposium speak of their *grandfathers* as being devotees of this practice. This would seem to place the peak of breakfast pie-eating in the second generation preceding the one now arrived at years of maturity. One correspondent writes: "My grandfather was the one who always ate the pie and could not have a breakfast served without it."

Another reports: "Mother said her father *must* have pie for breakfast every morning." This grandfather was evidently quite a person, for it is affirmed that he "would never drive to town behind a horse that anyone could pass, and he must have the largest barn in New England." His daughter called him "New England Granite." It cannot be proved that he was like this *only* because he ate pie for breakfast, but it seems quite possible this had something to do with it.

* * *

Proposition 2 Breakfast pie-eating was primarily a New England custom; but it was not entirely limited to the northeastern portion of the United States.

Most of the letters that have come in seem to take it for granted that this noble practice originated in New England. The head of a large business concern in Boston, which deals in food products and equipment for bakers, confectioners, hotels and institutions—a likely source of information—remarks: "Although it's supposed to be a New England custom, I have never run into it." (Now, that's a pity!) "My secretary," he continues, "tells me that her father, who was over in the big market here in Boston, always had apple pie for breakfast, and believes that our forebears, especially in Maine, did it."

* * *

Another witness testifies: "When I was a child pie was served for breakfast in Northern New Hampshire, Vermont and the border towns of Canada, and not only pie, but cookies, were served."

Rhode Island also has its champions. From a spot in the California desert comes a note, with slightly nostalgic overtones, to inquire: "Did you ever have apple pie made of Rhode Island Greenings with cinnamon and plenty of butter? No? Then you surely missed breakfast supreme: Sunday morning breakfast in Providence." And from Connecticut arrives the following information: "Every summer while in the younger grades of school, I with my mother spent the six weeks of vacation at the home of my grandparents in Rhode Island. Never do I remember sitting down to a breakfast in that home without pie, usually two kinds. . . . It was a city, up-to-date home, and not a farm."

But it was not only New England that could, and did, provide such fare. One letter states: "As a youngster in Illinois I enjoyed cherry pie and stewed chicken and dumplings and wished they would serve them more than once a week."

Some independent research, carried out on my own, has uncovered a tale of a Kansas doctor who insisted on having his choice of several different kinds of pie, five mornings a week.

* * *

Proposition 3. This apparently was not, strictly speaking, a Boston custom.

One correspondent provides some convincing evidence on this point, and incidentally lifts the curtain on a family drama. She lived, as a child, in a small town in northern New England. Her mother's cousin from Boston called unexpectedly one morning. "Fortunately for us," she writes, "it was after breakfast, for I am sure a visitor from Boston would most certainly have been served pie for breakfast, even as she was where she had spent the night. Well, she simply couldn't get over it. A fresh apple pie for breakfast, to her way of thinking, was simply the height of ignorance. It just wasn't being done. . . . However, my older sister still lives in the little town where we were born and although I notice she is a bit reticent when it comes to mentioning pie for breakfast, when we are there, invaribly someone in the family will ask for pie and it is always available."

* * *

Proposition 4. Many different kinds of pie were served for breakfast.

Among those specifically mentioned in these letters are apple (apparently the favorite), cherry, and mince. One correspondent says: "I do not ever remember seeing custard pie for breakfast." And there is no mention anywhere of cocoanut pie, the kind that gave rise to my own predilection for this sort of thing.

Peach pie was evidently not unheard of; for, unless I am mistaken, that gigantic pie that was served to Daniel Webster for breakfast in the recent film, "All That Money Can Buy," was a peach pie.

* * *

Proposition 5. Where pie was not eaten *every* morning, there was often a tendency to have it once a week, or on certain days.

"My brother and I," confides one correspondent, "never had pie for breakfast; except on Thanksgiving morning we must eat *three* kinds of pie, and, as she (Mother) was quite hurt if we didn't, I ate a little piece of all three, and that satisfied her."

On Sundays it was sometimes necessary to eat pie that had been baked on Saturday; for, as one letter reports, "there was no cooking from sunset Saturday eve to sunrise Monday mornings; with church and the Bible for Sunday."

* * *

Proposition 6. There are too few places where one can get pie for breakfast today.

All my correspondents are writing in the past tense, dealing with days that are gone. Few of them indicate that this glorious custom still survives at all, or only in a few places, principally in rural New England.

Still, there is hope. I have just received a telegram inviting me to come and have pie for breakfast. My hostess lives only a little more than four hundred miles away. It may be my only chance in years. I feel I can't afford to turn down such an opportunity.

REX MILLER

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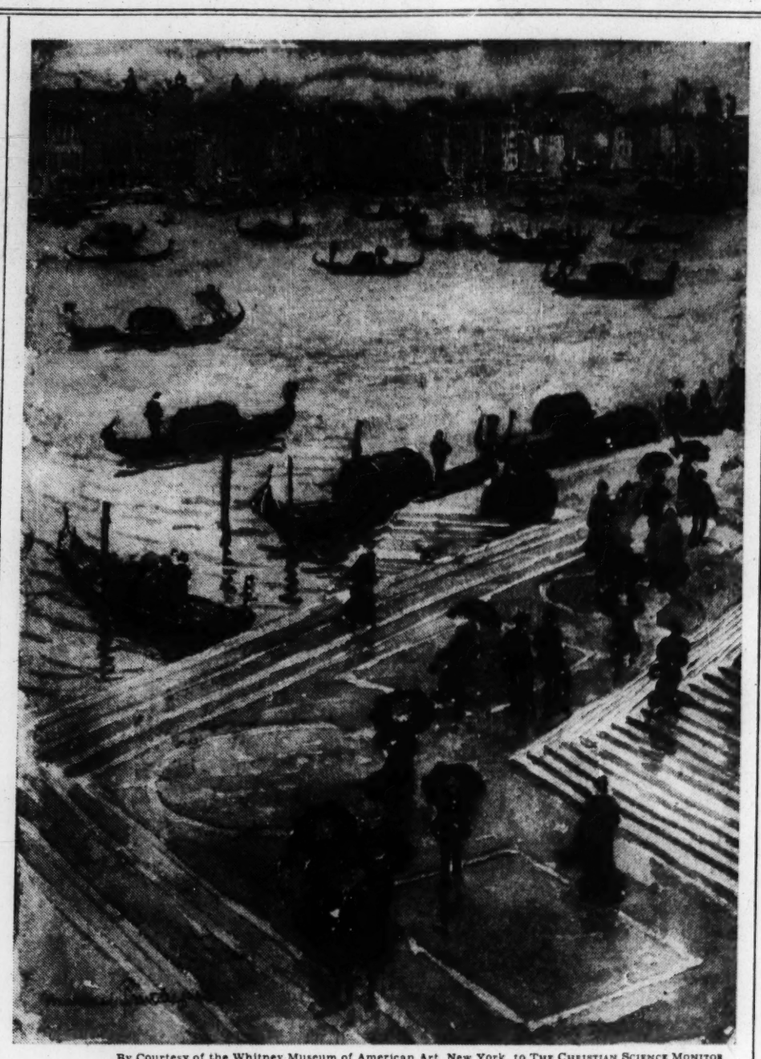
The Importance Of Small Things

WE HAVE PERMITTED ourselves to grow so preoccupied with what we take to be larger and more pressing issues, that we have lost our awareness of the magic in small things.

It is these small things which have not changed, nor will, and they are on every side of us. . . . There is the sweet subtle pungence, in quiet wooded places, of pine boughs. There is the song of swallows in the luminous dusk of summer evenings, and there is the sound of cool water among moss-green stones. By sight, smell, hearing, touch, we are equipped for the apprehension of ecstacy; and we have so overlaid our consciousness with greater and grosser concerns that the delicate edge of our awareness has been blunted and grown dull. We are in terror because institutions topple and are gone, and we are parched with a thirst for permanence, forgetting that within our reach are well-springs of content which not once through the centuries have gone dry.

It is a time to walk through city streets with a deliberate unawareness of the clangor of the moment, listening instead for those small sweet sounds that are forever—the rush or whisper of the clean wind, the little sibilance of dry leaves as they wisk along the street, the tiny calls of sooty sparrows. It is a time, if by hook or crook we can manage it, to quit the city wholly for a little while—for a day, for an hour—and to walk in a meadow or climb a mountain or just sit on a fence rail. The yarrow has not ceased to have its aromatic smell, the songs of phoebes are not less lovely than ever they were. It is only we who have changed. It is only we who, in a too devout attention to more blaring demands upon our notice, have let our eye grow dull, and our ear imperceptive, and our heart alien. The Little Things are still here and the magic is not gone out of them.—From "Down to Earth," by ALAN DEVOE (New York: Coward-McCann).



By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RAINY DAY, VENICE": *A Watercolor by Maurice Prendergast*

WHEN FOR THE second time in Europe, during the years 1898-99, Maurice Prendergast made his first journey to Italy; and, of all her famous cities, it was Venice which won his allegiance most completely. Its beauty attracted him, as did the paintings of Carpaccio to be found in the Venetian churches and museums. In consequence, we have today a number of delightful Venetian water colors by this American artist. Among these is "Rainy Day," painted in 1898.

Less colorful than the usual brilliant or soft pastel, tapestry-like water colors usually associated with this famous colorist, "Rainy Day" is subdued and somber. Softly gray and atmospheric, it betrays, nonetheless, the gaiety and spirit of the artist in its charming pattern of scattered figures upon the wet pavement and graceful forms of the gondolas on the canal. The liveliness and decorative qualities, so characteristic of Maurice Prendergast, are, however, less discernible here than in his later water colors, which become sparkling patterns woven of light and color consisting of almost two-dimensional forms—mosaics of trees, figures, and objects.

His fantasies of color were coupled with a naïveté of spirit, rather than of execution, for the latter was often extremely subtle and intricate in harmonies of color and composition. The ever-recurring qualities of gaiety, sunlight, color and movement constituted his vision and his mode of expression. Yet Prendergast had no easy time of it and won but little acclaim until late in life.

Maurice Prendergast was born in Newfoundland in 1859. At fifteen, he washed paint brushes for a show-card painter to whom he was apprenticed. His holidays thenceforth were devoted to painting cows, we are told. With his brother in 1884, he worked his way to Europe—appropriately enough on a cattle boat. He remained in Paris for a few years, studying under Jean Paul Laurens, Blanc, and at the Académie Julien. On his return to Massachusetts, he lived near the sea and began to paint some of his well-known beach scenes. After a second trip to Europe, he ventured to exhibit his work here and there, but with little response. He consequently moved to New York, but continued to spend his summers in Massachusetts. Gradually his work came to be acclaimed by a small and discerning group. Today, it is found in the collections of many prominent museums in this country.

B. T.

Trials and Triumphs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE WHO have won some decisive victory the word "triumph" carries pleasant connotations, whereas the word "trial" spells hardship and even suffering. Nevertheless, those who feel confident that they possess some special talent, aptitude, or skill, desire an opportunity to prove their ability; they want to try their power; they seek a trial.

In the sense of a legal examination for the purpose of determining the question of an individual's guilt or innocence, a trial is a highly prized civil right. The sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States (Article VI) provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." Such a trial is an upright person's opportunity to clear his name from unjust accusation, to substantiate his reputation for integrity. Disregarding the inconvenience of the trial for the sake of the moral triumph, he may well echo the prayer of the Psalmist (Psalms 26:1, 2): "Judge me, O Lord; for I have walked in mine integrity. . . . Examine me, O Lord, and prove me."

Before entering upon his public ministry, Jesus was "led up of the spirit into the wilderness" (Matthew 4:1), where he was to prove his ability to overcome error with spiritual understanding. He nullified each false suggestion by appealing to the Word of God. Having proved the powerlessness of evil, having proved that man is sustained by God and serves God alone, Jesus silenced the adversary, Satan, or material sense. Then "angels came and ministered unto him." This initial trial and triumph was the prelude to Jesus' complete triumph over death and all evil.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 66): "Trials are proofs of God's care. Spiritual development germinates not from seed sown in the soil of material hopes, but when these decay, Love propagates anew the higher joys of Spirit, which have no taint of earth." Divine Love is infinite in tenderness and patience, and we are able to prove this when trials are seen as opportunities for learning what we need to know. Blessings await us in every trial. One sure reward of right doing is the increased ability to do better; one blessing to be reaped from every trial is the clearer perception of divine reality. Eagerness to win spiritual good, honesty, patience, joy, gentleness, and gratitude prepare us to receive further blessings.

Mrs. Eddy passed through many difficult experiences, underwent many tests and trials triumphantly. Those who would triumph in Truth may learn much from her mode of progress. Speaking of her discovery of Christian Science and the years preceding that discovery, she writes (*ibid.*, p. 107), "God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." Her thought was so imbued with Truth and Love that earthly sorrows were lost sight of, as she proved her fitness to receive and disseminate the revelation of real being. Her experience illustrates how trials become triumphs.

Christian Science is founded on the spiritual truths of the Bible, so completely demonstrated in the life of Christ Jesus. The infinite Spirit, divine Truth and Love, which Jesus taught and demonstrated, is revealed in Christian Science. Spiritual man, made in the image and likeness of God, is the real man as understood in Christian Science. Man represents, expresses, or reflects the infinite divine intelligence, which is God, Mind, Principle, and thus is forever conformed to the will of God.

The right use of one's God-given ability constitutes true triumph. He who understands his real selfhood to be the expression of God, who knows that Mind bestows on man the ability to manifest all goodness, beauty, wisdom, the perfect wholeness or health of spiritual being, rejoices in the conscious reflection of divine qualities.

Human experiences may be likened to judicial trials where error, material or personal sense, falsely accuses man of possessing pain, disease, dishonesty, greed, and imposes upon him the sentence which the alleged transgression demands. But such an unjust sentence can be appealed through the understanding of Truth, which proves that man possesses nothing underived from God, good. Moreover, as God, Spirit, Mind, is the only creator, the only substance, not only are the accusations of error proved untrue, but the accuser—erroneous, ignorant, malicious material sense—is also proved to be unreal. Love is ever omnipotent. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 298): "Trials purify mortals and deliver them from themselves,—all the claims of sensuality. Abide by the *morale* of absolute Christian Science,—self-abnegation and purity; then Truth delivers you from the seeming power of error, and faith vested in righteousness triumphs!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

It's Spring

Now in the air there hangs a lilac haze;
Along the watercourse the willow buds
Show rosy tints,
And softened bark is greening.
The sap is rising in the maple trees;
There is a faint, fresh fragrance on the breeze,
And black, up there,
A-top a splintered pine a crow sits preening
His glossy wing—
It's Spring!

ELSIE HENDERSON

Prove e Trionfi

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

PER QUELLI CHE hanno vinto una vittoria decisiva la parola "trionfo" ha connessioni gradevoli, mentre la parola "prova" significa disagio e persino sofferenza. Tuttavia coloro che sono sicuri di possedere un talento, un'attitudine o destrezza speciali, desiderano un'opportunità di dimostrare la loro abilità; vogliono provare la loro potenza; cercano una prova.

Nel senso di un esame legale allo scopo di determinare la questione della colpa od innocenza di un individuo, una prova legale è un diritto civile assai apprezzato. Il sesto ammendamento della Costituzione degli Stati Uniti (Articolo VI) provvede che "in tutte le inchieste criminali, l'accusato avrà diritto ad un processo rapido e pubblico". Un tale processo giudiziario offre ad una persona onesta l'opportunità di rivendicare l'onore del proprio nome da un'accusa ingiusta, di dimostrare la sua riputazione d'integrità. Indifferente al disturbo di un processo per ottenere un trionfo morale, egli può ben echeggiare la preghiera del Salmista (Salmo 26:1, 2): "Fammi giustizia, o Eterno, perch'io cammino nella mia integrità. . . . Scrutami, o Eterno, e sperimentami".

Prima di iniziare il suo ministero pubblico, Gesù "fu condotto dallo Spirito su nel deserto" (Matteo 4:1), dove doveva provare la sua abilità a superare l'errore col comprendimento spirituale. Egli annullò ogni suggestione falsa coll'appellarsi alla Parola di Dio. Avendo provato l'impotenza del male, avendo provato che l'uomo è sostenuto da Dio e serve Dio solo, Gesù fece tacere l'avversario, Satana, ossia il senso materiale. Allora "degli angeli vennero a lui e lo servivano". Questa prova iniziale e trionfo furono il preludio al completo trionfo di Gesù sopra la morte e tutto il male.

Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto (pag. 66): "Le prove sono dimostrazioni della sollecitudine di Dio. Lo sviluppo spirituale non germina da seme seminato nel suolo di speranze materiali, ma quando queste decadono, l'Amore propaga di nuovo le gioie più elevate dello Spirito, che non hanno contaminazione di terra". Il divino Amore è infinito nella tenerezza e nella pazienza, e noi possiamo dimostrar questo quando le prove vengono riconosciute quali opportunità per imparare ciò che dobbiamo sapere. Le benedizioni sono sempre presenti in ogni prova. Una ricompensa sicura della condotta giusta è l'abilità crescente ad agire meglio; una benedizione che possiamo raccogliere da ogni prova è la percezione più chiara della realtà divina. Il fervore per ottenere il bene spirituale, l'onestà, la pazienza, la gioia, la gentilezza e la gratitudine ci preparano a ricevere altre benedizioni.

Mrs. Eddy attraversò molte esperienze difficili, superò trionfalmente molti cimenti e prove. Quelli che vogliono trionfare nella Verità possono imparare assai dal suo modo di progredire. Parlando della sua scoperta della Scienza Cristiana e degli anni che precedettero quella scoperta, essa scrive (*ibid.*, pag. 107): "Dio mi stava benignamente preparando durante molti anni per ricevere questa rivelazione finale dell'assoluto divino Principio della guarigione mentale scientifica". Il suo pensiero era così saturato di Verità e d'Amore che gli affanni terrestri sparirono dalla vista, in misura che essa provava la sua capacità a ricevere e disseminare la rivelazione del vero essere. La sua esperienza dilucida come le prove divengono trionfi.

La Scienza Cristiana è fondata sulle verità spirituali della Bibbia, così completamente dimostrate nella vita di Cristo Gesù. Lo Spirito infinito, la divina Verità ed Amore, che Gesù insegnò e dimostrò, è rivelato nella Scienza Cristiana. L'uomo spirituale, creato all'immagine e somiglianza di Dio, è l'uomo reale com'è compreso nella Scienza Cristiana. L'uomo rappresenta, esprime o riflette l'infinita intelligenza divina, che è Dio, Mente, Principio, ed è in tal modo conformato per sempre alla volontà di Dio.

L'uso retto della propria abilità data da Dio costituisce un vero trionfo. Colui che comprende che il suo vero essere è l'espressione di Dio, che sa che la Mente concede all'uomo l'abilità di manifestare tutta la bontà, la bellezza, la saggezza, la perfetta integrità o salute dell'essere spirituale, esulta nella riflessione conscia delle qualità divine.

Le esperienze umane si possono confrontare alle prove giudiziarie dove l'errore, il senso materiale o personale accusa falsamente l'uomo di possedere dolore, malattia, disonestà, avarizia, ed impone su di lui la sentenza che la supposta trasgressione richiede. Ma contro una tale sentenza ingiusta ci si può appellare per mezzo della comprensione della Verità, che prova che l'uomo non possiede cosa alcuna che non sia derivata da Dio, il bene. Inoltre, poichè Dio, Spirito, Mente, è il solo creatore, la sola sostanza, non soltanto le accuse dell'errore vengono dimostrate false, ma l'accusatore—il senso materiale erroneo, ignorante, maligno—viene pure dimostrato di essere irreale. L'Amore è sempre onnipotente. Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 298): "Le prove purificano i mortali e li liberano da loro stessi,—da tutte le pretese della sensualità. Ritenete il *morale* della Scienza Cristiana assoluta,—abnegazione di sè stessi e purezza; allora la Verità vi libera dall'apparente potenza dell'erro , e la fede rivestita di giustizia trionfa!"

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two Harbingers of a Better Day

IN THE DEPARTMENT of ethics and philosophy we may inscribe two names as likely to live and be blessed and honored in the later time. These are the names of Channing and of Emerson.

Dr. Channing had several leading thoughts which corresponded with the wants of his time, and have made him in it a father of thought. His leading idea of the "dignity of human nature" is one of vast results, and the peculiar form in which he advocated it had a great work to do in this new world. The spiritual beauty of his writings is very great; they are all distinguished for sweetness, elevation, candor, and a severe devotion to truth. On great questions he took middle-ground and sought a panoramic view; he wished also to stand high, yet never forgot what was above more than what was around and beneath him. He was not well acquainted with man on the impulsive and passionate side of his nature, so that his view of character was sometimes narrow, but it was always noble. He exercised an expansive and purifying power on the atmosphere, and stands a godfather at the baptism of this country.

The Sage of Concord has a very different mind, in everything except that he has the same disinterestedness and dignity of purpose, the same purity of spirit. He is a profound thinker. He is a man of ideas, and deals with causes rather than effects. His ideas are illustrated from a wide range of literary culture and refined observation, and embodied in a style whose melody and subtle fragrance enchant those who stand stupefied before the thoughts themselves, because their utmost depths do not enable them to sound his shallows. His influence does not yet extend over a wide space; he is too far beyond his place and his time to be felt at once or in full, but it searches deep, and yearly widens its circles. He is a harbinger of the better day.—From "The Writings of Margaret Fuller," Selected and Edited by MASON WADE. (New York: Viking Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Can Give a Son to Army but Can't Vote ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Jim White is an honest, hard-working, sincere sort of chap, of old American stock, who lives in a little town in Southwest Georgia. The only trouble with him is that he is poor. Come to think of it, he has another difficulty, too. He is rather a simple soul, and takes a great many things seriously that other people know how to take in their proper proportion.

Well, it seems that all this talk about democracy, and defeating Hitler, and making sacrifices, and so on has had a marked effect on Jim. He has a couple of sons in the service, too; perhaps that makes a difference. To people who just read about the war in newspapers and who pay taxes, the fight is one thing, but I have an idea that if you have given a boy whom you loved and cherished a final handclasp and look in the eye before turning him over to an Army sergeant, or if perhaps you just have a kid growing old enough to be called into the Army shortly, your attitude is a whole lot different. Families without growing sons may not understand that. Well, maybe that is why Jim has taken the attitude he has.

Jim went down to the polls to vote some time back. He was conscious of living in a democracy. The old rickety model T brought him into town. His chest was thrown out a little with the thought that he was a serious, respectable citizen as good as anybody bound on a privileged ceremony that doesn't exist in Hitler's Germany or half the world any more. But when he got to the polls he found he couldn't vote. "Sorry," said the man stiffly, "but where's your receipt?"

"What receipt?" said Jim.

Food or Poll Tax?

The crowd kind of laughed at Jim's ignorance. "Your poll tax receipt."

"How much it cost?" asked Jim.

The man said a dollar, and Jim flushed and said he guessed he'd think it over a while. Everybody snickered as Jim got out of line and went away, his face red.

Jim had an awful bad hour after that. If he spent that dollar it would mean he couldn't take some food home the family needed. Any sensible, easy-going citizen would have known the thing to do. Why waste a dollar just to vote? But Jim was feeling a queer exaltation. He wanted to make his sacrifice for his country. He thought about what the American flag looked like. He thought too about Rod and young Jim in the Army. He felt happy because he knew his wife would understand. So he marched back to the polling booth.

"Here's my dollar," he said, slapping it down. "Give me a ballot."

The man looked at him kind of queerly. Some of the watchers remembered him from his first appearance. They were quiet. "I guess you don't understand," said the man after a while. "You can't pay that dollar now. You should have paid it back last winter."

"But there wasn't any election then!"

"Sorry, that's the way it goes. Next!" said the man.

Wasn't This a Democracy?

Jim bought the food with the dollar but somehow it didn't taste good. He felt queer. It was as though he had been trying to make a contribution to a church and the church wouldn't take it. What was the matter? This was a democracy, wasn't it? Wasn't he a member of it? Weren't we trying to show up Hitler?

Well, Jim didn't give up. This year he found the date the tax had to be paid, long in advance, and he was right at the receiving window when the time came, with the dollar in his pocket. As I say, some people are simple souls like Jim and take these things awfully seriously.

The man in the window looked at Jim's dollar. "Did you pay last year?" he asked.

"No," said Jim flustered.

"Then it will be two dollars."

"You mean it mounts up?"

The man had to laugh. He did a little figuring. "How long you live in Georgia?" he asked. Jim said he came in at 20 and he's 55 now. The man in the window laughed some more.

"You got a right tidy sum before you," he said.

Takes Words Seriously

Jim tried to object. Sometimes when Jim gets excited it's hard to understand him. He tried to tell the man about his two sons, and what his wife felt and something about the American flag.

Of course the man couldn't be bothered. "You've got a total tax bill of $47.47, before you can vote, stranger," he snapped. "You got it—? No? Move along please!"

Jim went home. As I said at the start, the trouble with him is, besides being poor, he is a little simple, too. He takes these words like "democracy" and "freedom of the ballot" with amusing seriousness.

I saw a lot of people like Jim at the Senate hearing yesterday. It was on the Pepper-Geyer bill to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. Eight States still have it: Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, Tennessee and Texas.

The people in those States are as eager to beat Hitler as anybody else. But in the last presidential election only 27 per cent of their people voted. The average was 76 per cent in the other States.

Memo From Britain: London

The Challenge ..... *By Robert Powell*

People here have at last begun to realize the immense significance of the world conflict, which has lashed around Britain's shores for more than two years, without fully rousing its citizens from their inborn belief in island security. They have toiled, and sacrificed, and suffered, but it has only been at rare moments of extreme crisis that they have even glimpsed the possibility of defeat. There has been unity and firmness of purpose; but there were depths of strength still unplumbed, and a mass of energy still unreleased in the national cause. The fall of France, near as it was, and full of alarming possibilities, did not entirely awaken the nation to absolute fulness of effort, although the startling effect was great.

Today, Britain has been stabbed wide awake, not by events within shooting range, but by the devastating successes of Japan, thousands of miles away. Within a few weeks, Japan has done more to disclose the world-wide destructive ambitions of the Axis powers than all the military victories of Hitler in Europe. No one today underestimates the grave danger to our heritage, which hangs on the Far Eastern campaign.

"If a ruthless enemy," people are telling themselves, "can by sinking a few capital ships, threaten the existence of our far-flung Empire, how much of our heritage of freedom, which we have taken for granted for so long, can survive the shock of battle?"

Enthusiasts point to the preparedness and apparently limitless sacrifice and effort of Soviet Russia as evidence that the forms of democracy current in Great Britain and America can never bring out the highest in their citizens, since they are based on inequality and private gain.

Blow of An Unprepared America

The average man, who is conscious of having put his back into the struggle, is bewildered by the newest turn of the war. Singapore, which he had been led to look upon as one of the strongest fortresses on earth, is gone. America, always looked upon as a tower of strength for the democratic cause, has been caught as unprepared as Britain was before Munich. He criticizes the men on the spot in the South Pacific islands, but he is forced to ask himself searchingly, why the enemy always seems more prepared, more master of the situation, and, it cannot be denied, more successful. Reasons, he tells himself, are there in plenty; but often they savor of excuses. Can it be that the enemy is more devoted to his cause, and more willing to sacrifice down to the smallest detail?

People are gradually realizing and not merely saying that this is no ordinary war, fought between soldiers of opposing armies, but a moral struggle in the heart of each man and nation. Hitler has thrown out a tremendous challenge, men say, to the prosperous democratic world.

The blow of America's first defeat, is passing, and there is much sorrow that its people now have to go through bitter disappointment and suffering and intense effort, before peace can be won. Many, who had been cheered perhaps too much by the Russian successes, now realize that there is to be no easing of the way. They see that the testing time in the Far East will be bitter and hard.

Attention to Victory Processes

There has perhaps been hardly another time during the whole course of the war when criticism has been so general. Forward-looking people are re-examining our whole position, with a view to seeing where possible weaknesses lie, and to rectifying them before it is too late. There is the same recoil from the Nazi poisonous ideology, and the same pride in this country's stand for freedom and defense of the weak. It is not the rightness of the cause which is questioned, nor the ultimate victory, but the methods for winning the war, and more important still, for winning the peace. Many ask themselves what strong true line of leadership Great Britain and America have to offer the world. Is there enough preparation, study, and understanding to fit the democracies for the leader rôle in a war-weary world? Is what we have to give the world worth all the "blood and tears and sweat"? Will the old selfishnesses return, and the complacencies? And will Britain and America allow the outside world to think of their contribution to world culture in terms of football and cricket, jazz, and society films, and to lose from sight the political wisdom and national honor that have kept the world sane?

The challenge is thorough and complete, and there is no longer any dodging of the issue. The people of the great democracies and, indeed, of the greater part of the world, are watching to see that wartime promises are carried out. True equality for men and nations and a fair chance for all are aims that are becoming real and urgent to every thinking man.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Reform's Thorny Path ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Students of government, which really ought to mean citizens and taxpayers everywhere, are following in Los Angeles a home-front campaign against crime and corruption which locally at least is rivaling the top headlines of the war itself.

The campaign revolves around efforts to improve municipal administration, and to some extent it is a compliment to a democratic people that they refuse to shelve grass-root problems in favor of more spectacular military matters.

It isn't a complete compliment, however. The campaign at present is going very much against the reform, with several recent developments giving strong aid and comfort to underworld influences. This counter-offensive has been successful because too many citizens have allowed themselves to be sidetracked. Arm-chair strategists may forget they are municipal and county citizens as well. The door is being pried open to return graft and vice feeding upon the higher pay rolls and the crop of uniforms on furlough in a big city.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron has estimated his clean-up is costing $5,000,000 a year in reduced "take" to vice rings.

The grand jury indicted half a dozen police executives, a chief county prosecutor, and a private citizen who was the spark-plug of the reform, and it formally accused the Mayor of misconduct. The jury charged police methods amounted to illegal wire-tapping. No allowance was made for the fact that in every case, convicted or confessed criminals were being chased, and many were actually convicted as a result of the use of the method.

The chief issue, the common police method of recording telephone conversations to trap bribers, has been regularly used and accepted by local courts. Most judges affirm a difference between proper police steps and invasion of private rights, when it comes to criminal activities, even though eavesdropping may be distasteful to many Americans.

If one assumes that judges and juries here did not allow themselves to be used by underworld influences, the indictments and acquittal of key figures have nevertheless benefited those who would want to smear the Bowron Administration so that a more pliable Administration could be returned.

It's an American commonplace that more alert citizens are needed; Los Angeles had found one in Clifford Clinton, a restaurateur whose hobby is better government. That he has been indicted for his pains encourages the mass of citizenry to keep their heads down.

An American weakness of oversimplifying issues has compounded apathy. Too many use the word "wire-tapping" to mean any listening-in is illegal. To uphold the indictment and a key decision by Superior Judge A. A. Scott would not only outlaw prevailing police methods, but, as one reporter put it, the new by-word in the underworld would be: "If you want to plot, don't write; telephone!"

Another over-simplification for reformers themselves to avoid is that any misuse of a system means the system is no good. Reformers who feel that acts of the Grand Jury and elective judges have been wrong would find it hard to support junking of these two major bulwarks of democracy. Rather, the citizenry can be on the alert ever to keep jurors from having the wool pulled over their eyes and to deal properly with any judges found wanting.

Almost tragic in its cycle, the judge-jury problem here poses a nice discipline upon Los Angeles reformers, for it was a Grand Jury that gave the reform its start and the reform Mayor stepped off the Superior Court bench to be their candidate.

Social Justice: Royal Oak Magazine of Misgiving

Sowing seeds of distrust in America's allies is persistent policy in face of peril.

Americans at War
(Eleventh of Forty-eight Articles)

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of America's extensively circulated national magazines is the 20-page weekly Social Justice, published in Royal Oak, Mich., near Detroit. According to its title it was founded in 1936 by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. It is believed to be his mouthpiece.

How many readers the Rev. Mr. Coughlin has, I do not know, but when his popularity was at its height, several years ago, the Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) estimated that he had 3,500,000 regular radio listeners and 15,000,000 occasional ones. At that time he was unquestionably one of the most influential unofficial individuals in the United States, and by a single speech could send baskets full of telegrams speeding to Congress from all parts of the country. Since then his influence has very greatly diminished, but he remains a strong potential force.

This article will not deal with the past crusades of Social Justice. America was established as a home of the free, and its glory has been the almost unlimited liberty, which it has guaranteed to all its citizens. Under that freedom, every sort of group has presented its program to the American people and success has been conditioned exclusively on the extent to which a crusading group could gain popular approval. Generally speaking, this system has proved itself, and popular judgment has not widely or permanently erred on political matters.

Now, however, an unprecedented crisis has come and closer examination of certain movements is required. So it is fair and just and wise for Americans who love their country and wish to perpetuate its ideals, to note what various groups are saying and writing. Among such groups are the crusaders for what is termed Social Justice.

Its aim is to make Americans feel that their country is an extremely bad place in which to live and that a radically new regime should immediately be imposed. To achieve that aim, the magazine constantly plays up our defects, which are many, and offers solutions which sound good.

An impressive method for putting the spotlight on defects is to quote criticisms from widely differing sources. That makes the complaints seem authentic and objective. Social Justice does this in a very telling way. If one collects only shadows, and lays them thickly upon one another, one can easily make a very black picture.

And it is easier now than ever before in our history, because the present situation is one of the most critical that has ever confronted us. Social Justice leaves upon the reader the impression of a gramophone record, that shouts, by day and by night, the one unceasing, interminable refrain "All is lost, All is lost!"

Elements in Situation

Before citing typical startling passages in recent numbers, let us recall the essential elements in the present situation.

1. The present United States Government had no direct part in precipitating the Axis attack on the established order which began more than 10 years ago.

2. Japan was not incited by the present United States Government to launch its policy of a Pacific Co-Prosperity Sphere, which aims at making Japan master of Asia and the Pacific. The United States no more provoked Japan to attack all its Asiatic neighbors than a pay-roll carrier incites a robber to seize the pay roll.

3. America's chief leaders, raised to places of prominence by the American people themselves, agree essentially on our foreign policy. If Mr. Roosevelt had not been elected, Wendell L. Willkie would have been. These were the people's first choices—and both are completely at agreement in unalterably opposing world domination by the Axis.

4. The Axis onslaught is not directed primarily against any one man or party or administration or policy here, but against America, America's wealth, and America's way of life. It is every American that is being attacked, everything he has, and everything he cherishes.

5. Our only helpers of importance are China, Russia, and Great Britain. Just now every American who attacks them is attacking himself, and to hope for their extermination is exactly the same as to hope for America's extermination. One must keep these elemental, irrefragable facts in mind in considering the writings of Social Justice.

In view of that, is this magazine trying to destroy America? The reader must judge. Here follow citations from recent numbers:

"Only the blind are ignorant of Great Britain's puny efforts . . ."

"Only the uninformed are unaware of Churchill's broken promises to Poland, France, Belgium."

"Only the menial-minded refuse to read the accounts of Britain's blundering . . ."

"On these things we will not be silent."

"We will not be silent in upholding imperialism or in condoning Communism—one practiced by Britain and the other upheld by the Soviet Union."

That means, in plain words, that Social Justice will lose no opportunity to destroy America's confidence in its two main allies. And the magazine carries out that promise without stint or restraint. The following citations are representative:

"The people to be most pitied in this war are the 98 per cent of the common people of England." This quotation, from an anti-British source, is prominently displayed in a "box."

"The influence of Britain . . . corrupts morals, weakens the hold of religion . . . diffuses a degrading heathenism. . . . Britain is of the earth earthy and the grand apostle of Judaism." Quotation from an anti-Semitic author.

"Totalitarianism forges ahead in Great Britain." A headline.

"England Letting Dominions Down"—a headline.

"British Policies Put Australia 'on the Spot,'" headline of an almost full page article.

Sir Stafford Cripps is denounced as a pro-Communist and is accused of spreading Red propaganda in the United States.

Concerning Mr. Churchill, the magazine writes in an editorial, "This Colossus, who bestrides the narrow world of England, was elevated to his post by powers unseen in the twilight of democracy. (He was) the choice . . . the international bankers placed upon the canvas of men's imaginations.

What Stand on Cripps?

"We know upon what meat he feeds that he has grown so great. It is the meat of racial hatred, cut from the carcasses of exploited millions, seasoned with the condiments of greed, dressed with the red sauce of internationalism, and served on a platter of gold."

As much as Social Justice excoriates Sir Stafford as a "Red," it exults in the prospect of his overthrowing Churchill.

All friction in England is played up, all disunity in the British Commonwealth of Nations is magnified and an immediate collapse is presented as not unlikely.

"There is more danger of a crack-up in the British Empire than in Germany," writes Social Justice. "There is more danger of an upheaval in England than in Germany . . . Churchill is a Haile Selassie in deeds; while he was talking, Hitler consolidated Europe . . . English women in the service are given to immorality and intemperance. . . . It is not inconceivable that the war will end for England before midsummer."

Other excerpts:

"South Africa is in turmoil . . . it is bordering on revolution."

"The British Empire is crumbling before our eyes."

Questionable Group

"The story of Dunkirk will always remain memorable, for it was from that town the British fled, leaving the French to fight alone."

In certain articles England is condemned for trying to crush Germany, in others for having tried to restore Germany, thus jeopardizing the security of France.

Further citations would be superfluous. In this very critical moment of American history a group of Americans seem openly to rejoice in the thought that our chief ally may be knocked out and its fleet pass into the hands of powers that are putting forth every effort to destroy America.

A reason for this attitude is the attachment of Social Justice to Ireland. That is one of the three chief factors determining its policies. When American soldiers were announced to have landed in North Ireland, the outside front cover page of the magazine carried a large headline declaring, "United States Invades Ireland."

It also carried an editorial story telling how the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had taken measures effectively to prevent any understanding between Ireland and the United States in regard to the conduct of this war.

In connection with a report that Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court might go to Ireland "to persuade President Eamon De Valera to accept the viewpoint current at Washington," the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, it is asserted, through his close friend, the Rev. Denis Fahey, who is among the closest friends of Eamon De Valera, let the Irish President know that Mr. Justice Murphy had once delivered a notorious speech "in the vein of pro-British-ism." Thus "the Irish have long since been forewarned." This American magazine boasts that its founder took measures to frustrate a presumable war policy of the United States Government.

In the issue of Feb. 16, Social Justice predicted that if Americans, serving as "catspaws" for Britain, should move into Southern Ireland, thousands of parachutists would come from Germany with guns and munitions to help repel the invader. Already Social Justice has called America an invader. "What effect this (Germany's taking Ireland's side against Americans) would have upon the 20 million Americans of Irish descent is problematical," said Social Justice. Does this American paper intimate that Americans of Irish descent might take the Nazi side against the United States, in the most critical war of our history?

It goes without saying, that in every number, Social Justice waves the flag of a "Red menace," so as to make us suspicious toward Russia. "We believe the war can be won by Karl Marx," it states. "He can be winner in Germany, in Russia, in Japan, in England, and in America."

"When our soldiers return . . . no politician who created the war will be respected," said Social Justice. "Then the consequences of the present world revolution will dawn on the hand-clapping 'patriots'; the war-mongering Clerics and the squandering politicians."

However, it is not merely the fear of Communism that is stressed, but also the prospect that Russia and all our allies will desert us. One long article bears the title "Will the Soviet Bear Walk Out on the U. S.?" Many others repeat this intimation. Some even make it a probability.

For instance, "There is more than a possibility of Moscow coming to an understanding with the Axis powers. Londoners, too, are aware that if India falls, England will be reduced to a fourth class nation. . . . Will Churchill negotiate a peace with the Axis?" Continued disasters are foretold and it is asked, "How can hard-headed Englishmen accept all that? Perhaps a demand for peace will filter through. Will the United States be left alone?"

"Then there is the very real danger of China and Japan burying the hatchet," said the magazine. . . . "China would be happy to make peace. . . . She might even be induced to join hands with the Nipponese."

"No one doubts Mr. Roosevelt's determination to fight against Berlin and Tokyo to the last American dollar, the last pound of sugar, the last able-bodied soldier, but many doubt if the British entertain the same determination."

"Already England fears Stalin as much as Hitler." "Suppose Great Britain enters into secret negotiations with Hitler!"

In addition to that, the specter of a race war is presented to Social Justice's readers. It is predicted that 400 million Asiatics may turn against us.

International Conspiracy?

And what is Social Justice doing to prepare us for resisting all these perils? It tries to scare us still more by drawing an apocalyptic picture of a sort of universal conspiracy against us, with one of its chief seats in Washington, D. C. This word portrait shrieks across the whole back cover of a recent number.

"In Washington our preparedness has been sabotaged, our morale beaten into the mud, our spirit crushed," asserted Social Justice.

"We contend that Moscow and Tokyo are operating under a secret alliance, that the German retreat and the Soviet winter victory are a twin hoax designed to deceive us.

"Was Pearl Harbor an accident? Was the gutting of the Normandie an accident? Or was all this planned by international wolves, dressed up in the sheep's clothing of patriotism?

"Why do we have a shortage of oil, tin, steel, rubber, airplanes, submarines, destroyers, national spirit?

"Because it was planned? There appears to be a plot, hatched in Moscow, blessed in Berlin, grinned at in Tokyo and executed in Washington to defeat America."

After conjuring up that monster, what does Social Justice do to arouse courage and resolution? It emphasizes and exaggerates every mistake, hints at losses far beyond those reported, charges that the greed of our allies and stupidity of our government caused all our shortages and loses no opportunity to print statements that seem designed to undermine faith in our state.

"As a result of having followed . . . Mr. Roosevelt's strategy, the shores of our homeland are not secure, mighty units of the United Nations' fleet have been destroyed, the Axis fleet may soon be amalgamated, (and) strengthened by French ships," said the magazine. "Perhaps already the Axis holds supremacy on the seas." That is all represented as being due to Roosevelt.

What shall we do about it? Remove the President and then punish him?

While America fights for its survival and for the existence of all that free men hold dear, Social Justice is pre-occupied with taking vengeance on the government elected by the people. It reproduces a long article that appeared in the New York Times as a letter and advocates the introduction of a more responsible system of government whereby "the removal of the President" would be as easy as the removal of an European Prime Minister. (Presumably we might have as many Presidents a year as there used to be governments in France.) In the absence of such a constitutional amendment, the magazine points out that even now a President can be impeached.

Future Leaders

Best of all, according to the magazine, leaders from now on are to be punished. An article in special type, covering the whole back cover page, under the title "A New Day Dawning," exults in the prospects that as Léon Blum and Edouard Daladier are being judged in France, all leaders who take the responsibility of presiding over the nation's affairs when it enters a war, will hereafter be brought to judgment. That is called a "bright promise for a better future."

At this moment of grave danger, the American people are not urged to support their freely elected government in its effort to save the country, but to make plans for casting governments into dungeons.

It is suggested that the war is meaningless. A letter is published from Washington, D. C., portraying this as "a useless slaughter," brought on by the "aggressive provocation" of a very small minority of Americans.

Every issue of Social Justice points out how long and hard this "useless" struggle will be. And a writer exclaims "to win this war, we must 'sell all we possess' and give to the war fund; and ourselves and families into slavery. Does 'V' for Victory mean that much to the average American?"

The suggestion is that victory is not worth the money. What, then, shall we do? That question may answer itself. "The Japanese and Nazis are operating on a calendar." They are planning to finish now. "Will not 1943 be too late for us?"

Social Justice presents a course of action and predicts that if it is not accepted, "within the next two months . . . our cause will be lost and Mr. Roosevelt will go down in history as the greatest failure of all time."

Isolationist Doctrine

In any case, Americans are told they must immediately withdraw to their own shores and there meet their enemies. "The forces of the world are amalgamating against (us). Now is the time to unite our forces on the principle of America for the Americans." The humiliation of Dec. 7 "may be freighted with the blessing of teaching us it is more important to save America, before we begin saving other political structures."

However, there isn't any hope even there. Isolationism "will soon be forced upon us at a time when our war materials will be dissipated abroad. Then we will be unprepared to meet the force of the invaders."

So what? Make peace? The outside back cover of a recent number of Social Justice was devoted entirely to a moving plea for peace. It was so eloquently expressed, that a reader would have difficulty in believing it could mean nothing but abject capitulation to the Nazis and the placing of our United States under an American Pétain. The magazine in another number wrote that only "a diplomatic miracle" could effect peace now without humiliation.

Such are the main features of the picture which Social Justice sends out over the country each week. To be sure, it is not alone in pessimism. Much that it writes is being written and said by others. A very large part of each number consists of quotations. Also, many of its analyses are well founded, and not a few of its statements are true.

Our present situation is indeed very serious. The difficulties ahead are very great. And the mistakes are many. Mere wishful thinking is out of place. But, by focusing all attention on the dark aspects and displaying unrelieved hostility toward America, as at present constituted, America's Government and America's Allies, and by advocating measures that can only bring national captivity, this magazine becomes a fierce, nocturnal blizzard, sweeping unceasingly into the faces of a nation trying to hold a sacred post.

As the mightiest combination of powers in history attempts to wipe out democratic America and destroy the last bulwarks of human liberty on earth, as mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters offer all their material possessions to stop that onslaught of despotism, some people in our midst are aiding the despots.

Those who love liberty and esteem truth must draw tighter their ranks, exalt their faith, intensify their efforts, and in toil and struggle, place their assurance in God for a triumph of righteousness.

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
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UNITED STATES INVADES IRELAND
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U. S., British, Dutch Firms Supplied Jap War Machine
(See Page 5)
Is Your 10-Dollar Bill 'Lawful Money'?
(See Page 3)
WHY CHURCHILL RETAINS HIS POWER
MORE AMERICANA CONTEST PUZZLE-PICTURES
ADMIRAL KIMMEL ENTITLED TO A COURT-MARTIAL
Pro-Fascist Publication Founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin

Concerts in Cambridge and Boston—Screen News—Radio Prospects

Harvard-Radcliffe Singers Heard in Sanders Theater

When the Harvard Glee Club took up high-grade music some years ago, abandoning the trivial kind it had always cherished, it seemed a sort of pity that with the advent of this scholarly idea "Yard" melody, some sentimental and other comic, had to go by the board; but let no one doubt that the despised and outcast college song has come back.

Elliott Carter, of the Harvard Class of '30 is accountable for the restoration. His piece, "The Defense of Corinth," for solo speaking voice and male chorus, produced at the concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last evening, marked the event.

The college song returns, yes; and wonderfully elaborated and transmogrified. Really the thing is high-grade music itself; or at any rate it is modern music on the most approved lines. For to begin with, the words of the piece are a long prose text from a French classic—Prologue to Book III, by Rabelais, English translation of Urquhart and Motteux—and they are partly recited and partly sung to a piano accompaniment, two players.

Enough to say that "The Defense of Corinth," telling the story of Diogenes beating his tub by way of contributing to his country's preparations for warding off the aggression of Philip, King of Macedon, was a hit. Add that the composer was there to take the applause, and then to note what happened on the regular order.

For works of past periods, the men and women joined in presenting the Cantata, "Regina Coeli" (K. 108) by Mozart, and choruses from the Requiem in C minor of Cherubini. To confess to finding the choral expression of Cherubini more interesting than that of Mozart is not to put one's self among those who prefer second-class to first-class things, but only to declare one's pleasure in hearing neglected Cherubini at all. Cherubini, granted, has not the variety of devices he should have in order to rank at the top; but he knew plenty about choral effects just the same, and he helped start the nineteenth century going its romantic way.

The item on the program dating furthest back was a set of choruses for high voices from the "O Admirabile Commercium" mass of Palestrina. An entrancing work of latter days, fairly conservative in style, was "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," by Lockwood, text from Whitman's "Sea-Shore Memories." It is written for a double chorus, which was arranged on the Sanders Theater stage as an inner group and an outer one. A piece of some length, or seeming so because of its persistently serious mood.

Brightly executed in the satiric vein was a group of choruses from Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène." Charming were three folk songs, German, Canadian, and Mexican, arranged by Delaney, done by the women, and a Czech song, arranged by Dvořák, done by the men. Best of all were pieces of the sort that the college singing reform started on and still stands on—three Chorales selected from Bach's works. We do not call them arrangements, though that is no doubt what they were to Bach himself. They comprised "Aus tiefer Noth," "Wer nur den lieben Gott," and "Ein' feste Burg," and they were sung in English. One stanza of "Ein' feste Burg," and Mozart and Cherubini are eclipsed. Only the star of Palestrina continues to shine. **W. P. T.**

Freulich: Universal

Alfred Hitchcock

The English director prepares to play a bit role in "Saboteur," following his practice of appearing briefly in each of the films which he directs.

Hitchcock Makes Film On Sabotage

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Alfred Hitchcock, the English director now in Hollywood, likes to begin his pictures in one part of the country and progress by fast stages to another part, giving a feeling of the whole background against which his stories have their setting. I don't have Mr Hitchcock's word for this, but judge it to be so from his pictures, from "Thirty-Nine Steps" and "The Lady Vanishes" to "Foreign Correspondent" all of which may be called typical Hitchcock pictures.

I do have Mr. Hitchcock's word about another thing which he likes to do, however; and he has given me an illustration from his latest American picture, "Saboteur," which he is making for Frank Lloyd Productions to release through Universal.

He likes to tell his stories by leaving all he can out of the telling.

* * *

In "Saboteur," he says, "I have a young man imprisoned in the mansion of a wealthy New York woman. He is in the basement, locked in, and conceives the idea of starting a water sprinkler on the ceiling with a match. I show him doing this, then cut away from the young man altogether. I show the sprinkler alarm system going off; I go back to the shipyards where I have been depicting the launching of a battleship; I show the fire wagons arriving at the mansion. But I don't show the young man again until I nave him step up on the curb across from the mansion and ask one of the crowd gathered there whose house that is. I don't have to show all the details of his escape. The audience would resent it if I did. They supply the details with their imaginations."

The Hitchcock manner of shooting has given to many of his pictures the speed of an express train going across country. But it would not do, of course, to forget that he also has made a couple of other pictures which are not quite so reliant on speed—"Rebecca" and "Suspicion."

"Saboteur" is one of his fast-moving pictures. In it he proposes to show Americans how and where sabotage could be done in their country.

* * *

"I shall not use villains with mustaches and foreign accents, either," he says. "These people, if they begin to do in America what they have done in England," will not be something 'foreign' and strange. They will appear to be good Americans. They will speak and act like Americans. And the chances are that they will come of old American stock. At least, that's what happened in England."

The tale begins in an airplane factory in Los Angeles, jumps to an abandoned power plant on the desert, tarries a while at an ultra-modern dude ranch, hops to New York, reveals the aforementioned battleship launching, climbs an elevator to the fortieth story of a New York skyscraper, and has perhaps its most dramatic moment in the auditorium of Radio City's Music Hall.

Betty Jane Rhodes

Master of ceremonies on "Tune Up, America," Wednesdays, MBS-WAAB at 11:30 p. m.

Two Bostonians Scheduled for Opera Casts

Two young Bostonians will be in the cast of the Metropolitan Opera Company's production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" on Friday evening, March 20, at the Metropolitan Theater. One is Eleanor Steber, a graduate of the New England Conservatory; the other, Mack Harrell, who, though a Texan, studied with Robert Lawrence Weer of this city, where he spent a number of years and where he was living when he made his successful audition for the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Mr. Harrell began his career as a violinist and, in his late teens, earned money for his music lessons by playing with local theater orchestras, first in his home state and later in Oklahoma, where he attended the State University.

Shortly after graduation from the university, he was awarded a scholarship to study violin and only as a side interest did he begin taking vocal lessons with Mr. Weer.

Before participating in the 1939 "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air," he spent several years touring the musical capitals of Europe and had appeared twice as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the National Orchestral Association, with the Montreal Symphony under Eugene Ormandy, and with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Rachmaninoff.

Mr. Harrell will sing Papageno in "The Magic Flute." Bruno Walter will conduct and Rosa Bok will make her Boston operatic debut in the exacting role of the Queen of the Night.

Polyna Stoska for Fall

Polyna Stoska's Boston concert, tentatively scheduled for mid-April, will be instead one of the events in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series next fall. She will be assisted by Edwin McArthur at the piano in a song recital Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15. The other singers included in the series are Richard Crooks, Marian Anderson, and Lotte Lehmann.

FBI Dramatization Tonight; Violin Music by Milstein

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"The FBI Fights the Fifth Column" is to be the subject of tonight's March of Time news dramatization, Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Earlier in the evening Kate Smith will present Glenn Ford in an air version of his current film, "Martin Eden," based on the Jack London story, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. Also signed regularly with Kate Smith after several guest appearances is Tommy Riggs with his "Betty Lou." Olyn Landick, "The Hackensack Gossip," is also a guest.

"Meet Your Navy," now to be heard Friday evenings, offers a program of varied musical entertainment featuring the Great Lakes Rhythm Orchestra, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band, a 200-voice choir, Lieut.-Commander Eddie Peabody, banjoist, and soloists, Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Heard this evening instead of at its regular Saturday hour will be the "America Preferred" musicale, featuring Nathan Milstein, violinist, who is to play the Andante from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Paganini's Caprice, No. 17, his own arrangement of Chopin's Nocturne in C Sharp minor and Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarentelle," MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Adolphe Menjou and Oscar Levant are to be the guests of "Information Please," NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gounod's "Faust," with Licia Albanese, Charles Kullman, Ezio Pinza, Leonard Warren, Lucielle Browning, Thelma Votipka and Wilfred Engelman, with Sir Thomas Beecham, conducting, is to conclude the radiocast season of the Metropolitan Opera Association from New York, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Smetana's infrequently-heard tone poem, "Blanik," and Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Quixote," are scheduled by Artur Rodzinski for the Cleveland Orchestra radiocast concert, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Josephine Tuminia, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing Sieczynski's "Vienna Dreams," Delibes' "Maids of Cadiz," and "Caro Nome," from Verdi's "Rigoletto," in the "Treasure Hour of Song" program, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Percy Faith's and James Pease's operetta, "The Gandy Dancer," one of three chosen in the $10,000 Great American Operetta Contest held by Station WGN, Chicago, is to have its premiere with Marion Claire and Walter Cassel singing the lead roles, MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini will conduct Thomas' Overture to "Mignon," Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony No. 4, in A major, Aaron Copland's "El Salon Mexico," the Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and Frank Black's arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in another concert for the Treasury Department, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, is to discuss the post-war world in the "Adventures in Science" program, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m.; Lion Feuchtwanger, exiled German author, is to disclose plans for a new novel pointing out the connection between the American and French revolutionary movements, CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.; Brig-Gen. Robert Olds, head of the Ferrying Command, is to address the "Air Youth for Victory," followed by a dramatization of the work of the Command, NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.; Erika Mann, author, is to discuss music in wartime, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.; the 140th anniversary of the founding of West Point is to be celebrated with speeches and a dramatization of the career of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Blue-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.; Prof. John T. Frederick is to discuss the Georgia poet, Sidney Lanier, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Sabu is to portray Mowgli, the wolf boy, from his screen role in Kipling's "Jungle Book," in Bob Emery's Rainbow House, MBC-WAAB, 10:30 a. m.; Nancy Carroll and Charles Ruggles are to be co-featured in a "Lincoln Highway" story, NBC-WNAC, 11 a. m.; Vincent Price of the stage is to play in a romantic story on "Theater of Today," CBS-WEEI, 12 noon; Virginia Carpenter of the screen is to be featured in the "Stars Over Hollywood" drama, CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.; "United Nations" story is to be aired during the "This Is War" program; CBS-WEEI, Blue-WBZ, NBC-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 7 p. m.

Frances Langford is the choice of service men this week as soloist of "Your Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Two Australian women singers calling themselves the "British Duo," are to sing songs by Purcell, Mendelssohn, and Schumann in the Music Hall program. Sigurd Rascher, saxophonist, is to be heard as soloist in the Glazounoff Concerto for Saxophone. A Sarabanda, Giga, and Badinerie from Corelli's Quintet for Strings, and Scarlatti's Suite for String Orchestra, in Byrns' arrangement, are featured orchestral works, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

John Barbirolli, making his first appearance with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in four months, is to conduct the first performance of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "King John" Overture, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," with Zino Francescatti, violin soloist, and Brahms' Symphony No. 4, in E minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Nadine Conner, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing "One Kiss," from Romberg's "New Moon," and an arrangement of Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m. All six finalists of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions are to be heard in a recital to determine the 1942 winners, NBC-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Philip Barry's "Holiday" is to be presented in the "Famous Fireside Plays" series, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. A modern comedy, "A Child's History of Hot Music," is to be the Columbia Workshop drama, CBS-WEEI, 2:30 p. m. Lieut. James Stewart of the Air Corps, lately of the movies, is to be featured in Arch Oboler's modern story, "A Letter at Midnight," in the "Plays for Americans" series, NBC-WNAC, 4:30 p. m. Kay Kyser, band leader, is to be featured in Conrad Nagel's drama program, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, and Laraine Day are to be co-featured in Edna Ferber's story, "Come and Get it," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

A discussion of Aesop's and La Fontaine's fables is to bring Lin Yutang, Mark Van Doren, and Jacques Barzun to the "Invitation to Learning" panel, CBS-WEEI, 1:30 p. m. Prominent labor and business officials are to debate "Should Union Activities Be Restricted?" in the American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and Hollywood guests are to participate in an American Legion anniversary program, NBC-WNAC, 1:30 p. m. Tyrone Power of the screen and David Bowman, Colgate University student, are to be guests of Fred Allen, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

John Garfield is to head cast in a story, "Little Cog," concerning aircraft workers, in the "Keep 'Em Rolling" program, MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Monday

Fredric March and Charita Bauer ahe to be co-featured in a "Cavalcade" production of Barrie's fantasy, "Dear Brutus," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft are to do a version of their film, "Manpower," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Richard Watts, Jr., and Mrs. F. Dee Bredin are to discuss the war in Burma and Java from first-hand observations, in the "Spotlight in Asia" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m. Brig.-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Chief of Selective Service, is to begin a weekly series of talks on various phases of the Service in connection with the recent 20-to-44-year registrations, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

Infrequently heard Milhaud Concerto for Viola and Orchestra is to be played during Columbia's "Stars in the Orchestra" program, with David Mankovitz, viola soloist, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

New Esquire Policy

The Esquire Theater in Huntington Avenue announces a policy, beginning Saturday, of showing successful films of past seasons at a popular-price scale. The first bill will include "The Plainsman," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur, and "Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

For the second concert of its current season, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, under Joseph Wagner, last night presented to a Jordan Hall audience (and an unknown number of short-wave listeners) a characteristically ambitious program.

Its most intriguing item was an "Outdoor Overture" by Aaron Copland. Heard indoors, and therefore presumably handicapped, this work was nevertheless rather pleasantly spacious and breezy, not to say brassy, in the bright and individual Copland manner, with the winds used independently and as a thoroughly self-sufficient body in bold and loquacious opposition to the strings.

The melodic matter, using such sophisticatedly elemental stuff as broken-triad sequences and simple diatonic scale passages, managed none the less to suggest the cheerful rowdiness of the streets and the untutored patterns of the popular ditty. But the limitations of the idiom are soon felt; the end came not a moment too soon. Written for a music-school orchestra, the "Outdoor Overture" does not betray its destination; it is a model of brilliantly effective scoring, and the Civic Symphony Orchestra played it excellently.

A quasi-novelty had opened the program, in the shape of Joseph Wagner's recent orchestration of an early MacDowell prelude and fugue (opus 13, in D minor). MacDowell's idea of prelude and fugue was not Bach's, and Mr. Wagner's consummately lush instrumentation has done no violence to the charming little romantic piece that MacDowell called a prelude. But when Mr. Wagner proceeded to dress up the halting and uninventive little fugue in garments of fantastic tonal splendor, he succeeded merely in emphasizing its pathetic inadequacy and his own obvious but misplaced command of the resources of the modern orchestra.

In Mendelssohn's G minor Piano Concerto, perhaps the most dated of the composer's larger works, the soloist was Michael Powers. He played it fluently and tastefully, with shapely phrasing and an eye to the larger balance of its form; but he found no way to relieve the triviality and tedium of the finale.

As pièce de résistance of an already exacting program, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony received a soundly planned and agreeably vigorous performance. Technical shortcomings, more frequently noticeable here than in the other works performed last night, were fewer than might be expected in an orchestra of whose members few are professional musicians. For its many virtues, players and conductor alike deserve praise. They were warmly applauded by a sizable audience. **S. S.**

Rand Smith Recital

Rand Smith, Boston baritone who joined the forces of the Philadelphia Opera last January, returns to this city for a song recital Sunday afternoon, April 12, in Jordan Hall. Mr. Smith will be assisted by George Reever, accompanist.

Blue Network

Madeleine Carroll

Guest in the premiere of the "Ontario Show," Friday, March 20, Blue-WBZ, at 7 p. m.

'The Lady Has Plans'

"The Lady Has Plans," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday on an international passport, is an amusing skit about a woman radio correspondent in Portugal, mistaken for a spy whose back is decorated (but invisibly) with a valuable blueprint. The goings on are far-fetched. But they are also entertaining and fairly exciting. Sidney Lanfield's direction and Harry Tugend's screen play have been aimed at laughter rather than at suspense.

Ray Milland plays with asperity a beleaguered and bemused head broadcaster who discovers that his new assistant, Sidney Royce, is a Miss and not a Mister. Kenneth Harper (Mr. Milland) is one of those old fogies who doesn't believe in women reporters.

Miss Goddard, as Sidney, represents the new feminism. Some of the dialogue is tasteless.

Roland Young, Albert Dekker, Margaret Hayes, Cecil Kellaway, and a good many others have participated in making the film. They are, with one or two exceptions, helpful to the enterprise. The final scenes of Sidney's and Harper's imprisonment in a "health resort" for German visitors to Portugal and the two broadcasters' scheme to use the resort's pay telephone for Harper's broadcast are uproarious, exciting, and preposterous.

The companion feature, "Castle in the Desert," records another of the adventures of Charlie Chan, with Sidney Toler again in the role of the detective. Arleen Whelan and Douglas Dumbrille are among the players.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last performance Saturday evening.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Imaginary Invalid." Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Parewell to Arms," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 8:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter—"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4:35, 8. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2:50, 6:15, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan, Sidney Toler. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45.

Modern—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 6:55, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Flitzpatrick Travel Ball," "Lowell Thomas Travel Mexico," "Strange Testament," "The Greenie," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Hollywood Meets the Navy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—"Pete Smith's Army Champions." "Alan Mowbray Comedy." "Kitchen Quiz." "Billiard Champions." "The Playgirls." Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood." 2 cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:25, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:13, 9:23. "Down in San Diego," Brian Donlevy. 5, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 5:05, 6:30, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane, Betty Field, and Richard Whorf. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmond O'Brien. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
University: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:33, 9:33. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestón: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:17, 8. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:10, 10:23.
Park: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "International Lady, Ilona Massey. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 1:54, 8:09. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:20, 9:35.
Hyde Park: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:30, 8:15. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:30, 9:45. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.
Maplewood: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Bombay Clipper," Walter Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. Dr. Kildares Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 9:10. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Ship." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2:30, 8:30. "Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Dumbo." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victor Moore. 3:20, 9:05. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Look Who's Laughing," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON —Paramount: "Sullivans Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD —Norwood: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Nancy Coleman. 3:35, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. "Broadway Big Shot," Ralph Bird. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Latins From Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. "They Meet Again," Jean Heraholt. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. "Hurry, Charlie Hurry," Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce and Bruce Edwards. 3:09, 7:54. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Blues in the Night," Lloyd Nolan and Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Sailor's on Leave," William Lundigan and Shirley Ross. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:38, 8:08. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 3:14, 6:40, 9:41.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA. 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb · Peggy Wood · Leonora Corbett · Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A GREAT SHOW"—*Herald Tribune*
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION
Now Thrilling its 2ND MILLION
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N. Y. Trib.*
The New Comedy Smash
JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your must list'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

BOSTON (STAGE)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
MARCH 19 to 28
Tickets on Sale at
Boston Opera Ass'n, 234 Boylston St.
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT, 8:30
SPECIAL MAT. TODAY
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S
Scream-Lined Stage Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway with Jay C. Flippen & Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funatics
EVES: $3.30 to 55c. WED. & FRI. MATS: $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT.: $2.75 to 55c

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30, Last 3 Times
IRVING CAESAR presents
THE GAY NEW MUSICAL
"MY DEAR PUBLIC"
with a stellar cast of BROADWAY FUNMAKERS
EVES. $1.10 to $3.30
LAST MAT. TOMORROW, 83c to $2.20

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ONE WEEK Beg. Mon. Eve., Mar. 16
ALL SEATS ON SALE NOW!
A THEATRE GUILD production
BOBBY CLARK · MAR

"BUT THEY WON'T GIVE ME THE ORDER WHILE THEY'RE READING THE SUN"

Sure, you can call it exaggerated . . .

You're entitled to your opinion about how different New York papers are read.

But why not get the FACTS?

Why not take a look at the results of the current L. M. Clark studies on reader-interest?

The findings are among the most significant ever turned up on this important subject.

Findings that reveal the intensity with which every section—news, special features, ads—is read in The New York Sun.

Findings that make clear why The Sun has long been so productive for advertising.

This world's richest market is too important for you not to have full details on these impartial studies that prove The Sun to be one of the best read metropolitan dailies in America.

You will be amazed at the difference this makes in the number of people who see your ad.

★ ★ ★

WE DID NOT EMPLOY L. M. Clark to make these studies. The results of Clark's 3-year continuing research on intensity of readership among metropolitan newspapers, are regularly syndicated to leading advertisers and agencies. In New York, The Sun's leadership in reader interest among standard size, weekday newspapers, gives new emphasis to the fact that for 15 years The Sun has led all such papers in department store advertising.

The Sun
NEW YORK

TO GET IT READ—PUT IT IN THE NEW YORK SUN

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 455,263
1942 volume to date 24,905,489
1941 volume to date 25,909,175

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Small buyers were more than a match for most timid sellers in today's stock market, especially in steels, motors and specialties, and the result was a selectively higher price shift.

Resumption of the forward trend, which developed in parts of the list in the preceding session, was credited to various factors. Among these was the slightly better war news, the belief the lengthy decline had discounted a lot of bearish tax prospects, and disclosure by the President that some sort of wage controls were being studied by the administration.

The list began to strengthen in spots after a hesitant start and gains ranged from fraction to 2 points or so when the going was good. The pace was sluggish throughout, with the ticker tape frequently at a standstill. Closing quotations were under the peaks in most cases.

Transfers for the five hours approximated 350,000 shares.

Supported stocks included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel preferred, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Sperry, Dow Chemical, du Pont, Philip Morris, Eastman Kodak, Kennecott and Standard Oil (NJ).

In the curb forward inclinations were shown by Humble Oil, Brewster Aero, Cities Service and Pantepec.

Rail Bonds Drop

Rails today dominated the downtrend in the bond market while industrials and utilities showed about an even division among gains and losses.

Going into the final hour, rails showed losses of fractions to around a point although a few of them had gains of as much.

Down were Southern Railway 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, New Haven 6s and 4½s, Erie 4½s, Baltimore and Ohio convertible stamped 6s, American Telephone and Telegraph 3s, Great Northern 4s, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph 3⅓s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Gainers included Colorado Gas and Electric 5s, International Telephone and Telegraph 5s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Western Maryland 4s, Western Union 5s, and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. Governments held in a narrow range on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The foreign market also showed more dips than gains with support appearing for Australian bonds and Argentine 4s but Oslo City 4½s down 2¾.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.30⅛	1.29½	1.30⅛	1.30¼	
Minneapolis	1.23⅝	1.23	1.23⅝	1.23¾	
Kansas City	1.23⅛	1.22¾	1.23	1.23⅛	
Winnipeg	.79¼	.78⅛	.79¼	.79⅛	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.32⅛	1.31¼	1.32	1.31⅞	
Minneapolis	1.25⅞	1.25⅛	1.25⅞	1.25⅞	
Kansas City	1.24⅝	1.24⅛	1.24½	1.24¾	
Winnipeg	.80⅜	.80⅛	.80¼	.80¼	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.33¾	1.32⅞	1.33⅜	1.33½	
Minneapolis	1.27⅜	1.26⅝	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	
Kansas City	...	...	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	
May Corn:					
Chicago	.89	.88½	.88½	.88⅞	
Kansas City	.84	.83¾	.84	.84	
July Corn:					
Chicago	.91⅛	.90⅞	.91	.91⅜	
Kansas City	.86	.85¾	.75⅞	.86	
May Oats:					
Chicago	.56½	.56⅛	.56¼	.56¼	
Minneapolis	.52⅝	.52¼	.52⅝	.52⅝	
Winnipeg	.51⅜	.50⅞	.51¼	.51⅜	
Rye, Chicago					
May	.84⅞	.83⅞	.84¼	.85⅛	
July	.87¾	.86⅞	.87⅛	.88	
September	.89⅞	.89⅛	.89½	.90⅛	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March			102.7b	103.5a	103.0	
May			103.2b	103.3a	103.5	
Judw				103.5b	103.5	
Oct.				103.5b	103.5	
Tops						
March			129.3b	129.5a	129.5	
May	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.3b	130.4	
July		131.0b	131.4a	131.0		

b-Bid. a-Asked.

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May (old)	1.96½	1.97	1.96¼	1.96⅜	1.97⅛	
(new)	...	...	...	1.98	1.98	
July (old)	1.98¼	1.99	1.98⅛	1.98⅜	1.99	
(new)	...	...	...	2.00⅛	2.00	
October	1.90¼	1.90⅞	1.90	1.90	1.90⅜	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	...	...	12.55	12.55	
May	...	...	...	12.82	12.82	
July	...	...	...	12.82	12.82	
September	...	...	...	12.82	12.82	

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.45	18.53	18.45	18.48	18.47	
May	18.62	18.62	18.56	18.57	18.59	
July	18.70	18.71	18.65	18.68	18.69	
October	18.77	18.79	18.74	18.76	18.77	
December	18.80	18.80	18.76	18.77	18.79	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43b	6.43	
b—Bid.						

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	...	...	...	8.66b	8.66	
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71	
b—Bid.						

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	...	...	...	13.98b	13.98	
July	...	...	...	13.98b	13.98	
bBid						

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	...	...	...	15.00b	15.00	
June	...	...	...	15.00b	15.00	
bBid						

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*March	33.00	33.05	32.75	32.75	33.05	

Eggs

†October	32.20	32.25	31.80	31.80	32.25
‡March	29.30	29.90	29.75	29.75	30.25
‖April	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.00

Potatoes

November	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.53	2.54

* S.a. † R.s. ‡ S.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

—1942— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	37¾	37¾	M'r 11
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	2	46⅛	46	46⅛	M'r 12
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
113¾	107⅜	Addressog (1½e)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	M'r 12
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	32	31¾	31⅝	+ ¾
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	8	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 12
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 12
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22⅜	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
5⅛	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 11
149	120¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	121	120¼	120½	— ¼
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	3	13	13	13	
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	M'r 7
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	2	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
18⅞	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	46	Amerada Pet (2)	16	46¼	46	46	
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	*4	19	19	19	+ ⅛
48¼	36	Am Airlines 1½g	21	36	33	33	— 3¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
33	26⅜	Am Brake 1.20g	4	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
13¾	11¼	Am Cable & R	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	58¼	Am Can (4)	5	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 12
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 12
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	⅛	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	M'r 7
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	2	7½	7½	7½	M'r 12
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	12	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 12
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	6	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32	27	Am-Haw SS ¾e	*8	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 12
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	9	39	39	39	+1
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
27	25	Am Ice pf	3	27	27	27	+1
4	3⅛	Am internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 12
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	84	84	84	M'r 12
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	M'r 11
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
233¼	193¼	Am Metal (1¼e)	11	20½	20	20	— ½
⅛	⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf $1.56k	6	16	15⅜	16	+ ¾
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¾e	13	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
5½	4¾	Am Sat R (½g)	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7	7	7	M'r 11
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	4	38½	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	30½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	4	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	
21¼	16⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 12
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	83½	83	83½	M'r 12
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅜	19	M'r 11
134¾	120⅛	Am Tel & Tel(9)	*41	119¼	118	118⅛	— ⅜
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	12	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
50¾	39	Am Tob B (1e)	20	40	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
143⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128	128	128	—2
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¾	4½	4¾	M'r 12
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	7	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	4	111¼	111	111½	M'r 12
3¼	⅜	Am Water Wks	13	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
70¼	58½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	55	55½	55	—3½
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	5	4⅜	4½	4½	M'r 12
76⅜	69¾	Am Wool pf 12g	2	70	69¾	69¾	
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 7
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (1½e)	18	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 11
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	
35	32⅛	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
111⅜	109⅛	Arm Del pf (7)	*1	110	110	110	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Armour Ill	2	⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
67½	61¼	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	*1	62	62	62	
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Arnold C (¼e)	4	6⅛	6	6	M'r 12
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 12
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5⅛k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	52	37⅜	36½	37⅛	— ⅛
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	69½	68½	69½	+1
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	35	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	35	35	35	M'r 11
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
109¼	106	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
70	54	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	54⅞	54	54	M'r 12
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 11
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	

B

14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	17	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	2	5	4¾	5	M'r 12
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5	5	5	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	8	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1⅜)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 6
22	18	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23½	23½	M'r 11
104¼	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	79½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	— ½
7⅜	6⅜	Beid-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	M'r 12
39⅞	32¼	Bendix Av (1e)	9	35⅜	35	35⅜	+ ⅜
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	*2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52	47¾	Benf Ind pf (2½)	*1	47	47	47	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 12
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	11	59¾	58⅞	59¼	+ ⅛
121	115½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	2	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 12
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 12
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21⅜	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	25	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
31¾	26	Bohn Al&B (½e)	1	28	28	28	M'r 12
17¼	13⅝	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅝	19¼	Borden Co (.30e)	20	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	20	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	2	25	35	25	
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¾	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	*2	8½	8¼	8¼	
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	10	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
29¾	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	32	32	32	
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	⅞	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 12
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20	20	20	+ ¾
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	M'r 12
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54¾	54½	54½	M'r 11
7⅛	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	5¼	Butler Bros .60a	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'r 11
20⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	2	10½	10½	10½	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	14	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6	6	6	— ¼
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 11
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	31	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34⅜	34¾	34¾	+ ½
2½	1⅜	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27⅜	14⅞	Carpenter S ½e	3	25¼	25	25¼	M'r 12
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 12
69	61⅜	Case (J I) (7g)	4	(2½	61⅜	61⅜	M'r 10
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	35	35	35	+ ⅜
21¼	18	Celanese (1½e)	22	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	5	7	6⅞	7	M'r 12
23⅝	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 12
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+1¼
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 12
15	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	
(3¼	30⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	54	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	98	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 11
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 10
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	7	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
39¾	36⅛	Chi P . cv pf (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	M'r 12
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'r 11
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 10
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 11
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9½	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 10
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 10
52½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	76	53⅝	52¼	53¼	+1¼
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2⅛	M'r 9
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	29½	29½	29½	M'r 12
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	M'r 12
44	32¾	Climax M (1.20a)	2	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ½
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	32	32	32	
79½	57¼	Coca-Cola (3¼e)	12	57¼	57¼	57⅛	— ⅛
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57¾	57¾	M'r 11
138⅜	113⅜	Colgate-P (½a)	6	113¾	113½	113⅝	— ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 12
13⅜	8⅜	Colum Br A .30e	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	9½	Colum Br B .30e	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13¾	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	12	13⅜	11¼	13⅜	
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	39	39	39	+1
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'r 10
72	58	Colum Carb (1e)	6	54½	54½	54½	—3½
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	13	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	15	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4½)	7	103¼	103¼	103¼	M'r 10
9¾	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	44	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	28¼	Com

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Hears Plans for Stiff Increases in Taxes

Business and Industry

Byrd Says Todd Profits Exorbitant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—On the same day in which tax experts of the National Association of Manufacturers were testifying in favor of a maximum 94 per cent tax on excessive war profits, officials of the Todd Shipyards Company were giving profit estimates which Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia declared in some cases surpassed "300 per cent."

The shipyards company got a fee of $4,070,000 for building 37 vessels for the Maritime Commission at Houston, Texas, on an investment of only $142,800, Senator Byrd charged. The Todd Corporation pointed out, however, that between 75 and 80 per cent of this sum would go back to the Treasury in taxes. Even so, Senator Byrd argued, the profit was exorbitant.

Profit on British Orders

Senator Byrd intercepted other evidence from Charles F. Strenz, treasurer of the company, and James E. Barnes, its Washington representative, as meaning that still higher profits were being made at the expense of the British Government.

The session yesterday was the first in which the joint committee on non-essential Government expenditures broadened its scope to include as "non-essential" the alleged excess profits made at the Government's expense in contracts.

The Todd company has contracts for repair and new construction totaling $446,000,000. Mr. Strenz testified that through one of its subsidiaries the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Co., the company last year received a dividend of $210,000 on a $35,000 investment, in connection with building ships for the British. Answering Senator Byrd, witness agreed that that represented a "pretty fair profit." He explained, however, that the British furnished most of the facilities so the company had to put up only a little capital. "We were being paid for our know-how," the witness explained.

After deduction of taxes, the Todd company made a profit of $5,000,000 on its repair business last year. The company had $25,000,000 invested in repair facilities, he said, and the average profit on general naval repair contracts has been 11 per cent since July 1, 1940. Mr. Strenz reiterated, what Mr. Barnes previously testified before a Congressional committee, that the company itself considered some of its profits exorbitant. Acknowledging that in one case profits were 72 per cent, Mr. Strenz said that all of the repair profits over 10 per cent are being returned voluntarily to the Government.

How to Figure Profits

The discrepancy regarding profit figures turned largely on the issue of how profits should be figured. Senator Byrd argued that war contract profits should be figured on the basis of the capital the contractor had invested in their fulfillment rather than on the cost of the contract to the Government. He pointed out that such profit limitations as Navy Department and Maritime Commission officials have chosen to insert in war contracts are based on the cost of the individual contract to the Government, with the Government shouldering all the expense, including labor and material costs, and all the risk.

The other method—basing profit on capital investment—is the one which "any businessman" follows in private enterprise, Senator Byrd maintained.

WPB Official

© Harris & Ewing

Houlder Hudgins

Appointed Deputy Director of the Division of Purchases of the War Production Board. Mr. Hudgins is President of the Sloane-Blabon Corporation.

Pullman Co. Is Authorized To Increase Rates

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Pullman Company today to increase its rates, fares, and charges by 10 per cent.

The company was authorized to put the increase into effect within 10 days after filing the necessary tariffs with the commission.

On the basis of 1941 business it was estimated the increase would produce additional gross revenue of $6,171,186, of which $2,979,517 would go to railroads under operating contracts and $989,417 for additional income taxes, leaving the company a net increase of $2,202,252.

Because of uncertainty as to the future volume of troop movements, however, the company was unable to give the commission any close estimate of probable traffic volume or gross revenue in 1942. The company predicted there would be a slight decrease, or at least no increase, in civilian travel, and that troop movements would increase.

The commission said:

"Because of the relatively low rate at which troops on Government order move, the irregularity of the service, and the large portion of idle time to which cars in that service are ordinarily subjected, the profit, if any, from that service is small.

"Accordingly, it is fair to estimate that while the petitioner's gross revenue in 1942 under present rates might be somewhat greater than in 1941, its net operating income would probably be less."

The company's revenue from the sale of berths and seats and the charter of cars approximated $61,650,000 in 1941. The commission estimated that the increase would be about 36 cents per passenger.

Blyth & Co. Offers Block Morgan Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Blyth & Co. has offered a block of 500 shares of J. P. Morgan & Co. at $198 a share, less $6 a share dealer discount.

The stock was understood to be part of the 16,500 shares of Morgan stock sold publicly a few weeks ago at $206 a share, the first time in the history of the internationally known financial institution that any outsider had been invited to participate in its affairs.

Tulsa, Okla., Far From Battle Grounds, Leads in Sale of U. S. Defense Bonds

TULSA, Okla., (AP)—Out here in Tulsa, far from the world's battle grounds, they're selling defense bonds at a faster rate per citizen than any other place in America.

Up to March 13, Tulsa's 142,000 people had bought approximately $10,000,000 worth and that, the Treasury department says, is tops for the nation.

For months department officials in Washington had watched Tulsa bond sales with satisfaction, and amazement. They couldn't figure out why a city hundreds of miles from any coastline and seemingly safe from attack, should outstrip even the vulnerable coast centers.

Finally, Vincent Callahan, chief of the press and radio section of the defense savings division, was dispatched to Tulsa by plane to see how it was done.

"The answer," said Mr. Callahan after a two-day inquiry, "is simply enthusiasm, extreme patriotism and aggressiveness.

"Tulsa people are promotion-minded. They didn't wait for Washington to tell them what to do."

What is the secret of Tulsa's success?

"Well, there isn't anything you could call a definite plan," explained Banker F. C. Broach, city chairman. "Everybody just got in there and pitched."

The World started a "buy a bomber" drive. The paper obtained a promise from the government to apply Tulsa's bond receipts after Feb. 1 to purchase of bombing planes soon to roll off assembly lines in Tulsa's own plant.

In less than a month, five $250,000 bombers were paid for.

The Tribune devoted columns of space to bond publicity and carrier boys of both papers sold bonds and stamps house to house.

A radio campaign was put on by a bank. Two business men, Harry Clark and Fred Schroeder, organized teams and in 12 weeks took orders for $1,000,000 in bonds.

"We just put lots of people to work," said Mr. Broach.

Rubber Footwear Prices Are Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Manufacturers' ceiling prices on waterproof rubber footwear have been fixed through the first group of individual agreements negotiated between the Office of Price Administration and manufacturers under authority of the new price control law.

The agreement sets price maximums which in no case are higher than those in effect Dec. 3, 1941, but on a substantial number of items are lower.

The price decreases reflect the curtailment of crude rubber content ordered by the War Production Board for such items as boots, arctics and rubbers.

The agreements provide also that any discounts allowed on Dec. 3 must be retained. The ceiling prices fixed are maximum prices only, officials said, and firms may sell at lower levels.

U. S.-Canadian Tax Pact Seen Closer Bond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Probably the most comprehensive single attempt to solve the problem of unequal double and overlapping direct taxation, as between Canada and the United States, was made in the signing of the United States-Canada Tax Convention at Washington last week. A subsequet statement to the Canadian House of Commons was made by the Minister of National Revenue, the Hon. Colin Gibson.

In its essentials the Convention attempts to deal with six types of tax problems that concern the residents and corporations of both countries:

(1) The deduction of a direct tax, at the source, on interest dividends, royalties, rents and other periodic payments. Up to April, 1941, Canada and the United States were bound by a 1936 Tax Convention to deduct at the source a tax of only 5 per cent on such dividends, royalties, etc., paid to residents in either country from Canada or the U. S.

Storm of Protest

The Canadian budget of April, 1941, raised that tax to 15 per cent and provoked a storm of protest both here and in some bond dealer quarters in New York and other financial centers. The outcry charged that this was a breach of faith, and that it embarrassed the provincial and municipal governments whose bonds had been sold on the assumption that the tax would remain at the 5 per cent level. Moreover, the Federal Government had exempted its own securities from this increase.

The breach of this agreement left the United States free to supply its regular tax rate to such outgoing foreign payments—16½ per cent. Later, in September this was raised to 27½ per cent. Holders of small annuities from American sources but living in Canada were particularly hit by this heavy impost. The Convention now returns the rate of both countries to 15 per cent.

(2) The United States has claimed for some time that Canadians who traded in securities and commissions on United States exchanges were liable for their profits. But the administrative problem of checking profits and losses and the impossibility of many traders accurately knowing their position made the payment of such taxes very difficult. The Convention now permits Canadians to settle with the U. S. authorities on the basis of paying 5 per cent of the dividend and interest yield of these securities, if any yield was received, for the period during which these securities were held.

(3) Interests and dividends forwarded by subsidiaries in the United States to parent companies in Canada are taxed 5 per cent. But corresponding payments from Canada to the United States are left untaxed with the power given to the Canadian Government by the agreement to tax these payments up to 5 per cent.

(4) Before 1936 the United States attempted to tax all capital gains by Canadian residents derived from sources in the United States. The administrative problems presented in trying to get at such variable sources of revenue were insuperable and no real attempt ever was made to enforce it. The Convention now undertakes to wipe out these claims, and to exempt from the tax capital gains of those Canadians who have no permanent residence in the U. S.

Extraterritorial Powers

(5) A very contentions tax problem has been the assumption of certain extraterritoriality tax powers by the U. S. Government with respect to foreign corporations or persons who did 50 per cent or more of their business in the United States. The U. S. taxed such recipients of profits or interests or dividends wherever they found the volume of business done to fit that provision. Complex questions arose where the corporation had neither subsidiaries nor branches but nevertheless sold most of its products to U. S. buyers. These problems are solved by the Convention which now abolishes all such attempts to tax.

(6) Finally, provision is made for the adjustment of duplicate taxation, for the detailed exchange of information by the two taxing authorities in order to prevent the legal provisions of either from offering a haven to tax evaders, and for taxing recipients of salaries from Governments at the source of payment.

The effects of these changes upon investment and the balance of payments remain to be seen. With perhaps $160,000,000 to $175,000,000 in interest and dividends going out to the United States annualy from its Canadian investments, and another $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 coming into Canada from the United States, the sums involved in taxes are important in these revenue hungry days. The problem is aggravated by the position of Canada in relation to its adverse U. S. balance and the vital need here of U. S. dollars with which to pay for key war supplies bought from American industry.

More immediately the effects of the Convention will be felt by the small pensioner and rentier who had been hit by the 27½ per cent taken in the United States, if he lived in Canada. And, as the Minister pointed out in his statement, the underlying meaning of the Convention is that it is ". . . tangible evidence of the growing intimacy between Canada and the United States."

Wool Lack for Civilians Due To Huge Demands of Army

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Though the textile industry is not generally thought of as an arms industry, it is currently receiving phenomenal orders from the Army and Navy, its looms and spindles are turning out unheard of quantities of goods, and the proportion of the industry working on direct war orders is rising rapidly to repeated new all-time records.

As an instance, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot on Monday asked for bids on 74,182,000 yards of woolen and worsted fabrics, 10,000,000 all-wool blankets, 10,000,000 pair of woolen socks, and smaller quantities of other items. The woolen and worsted order alone was the largest single order ever placed at one time with the American woolen industry.

On the same day the War Department announced from Washington contracts with 19 textile mills for nearly 8,000,000 yards of wind-resistant cotton cloth, over 25,000,000 yards of uniform twill and 3,000,000 yards of cotton twill, a total of 35,000,000 yards. Last week the Army ordered 6,000,000 108-inch sheets.

In February the Army negotiated contracts for 65,000,000 yards of drills and 186,000,000 yards of duck or duck substitutes, and this 240,000,000-yard total order for the heaviest type of cotton cloths is the largest textile order on record.

The gargantuan size of these orders is in sharp contrast to the typical orders of World War I, which ran only a few million yards at a time. The increase is not entirely due to increased requirements, but to a change in buying methods, very welcome to the textile industry, by which the services indicate their requirements very considerably in advance; some of the above orders are to be delivered over a period of nine months.

However, they do indicate an enormous increase in textile requirements for the services, over both last year and over 25 years ago. A request on Wednesday from the Philadelphia Army Depot, for example, for 18,000,000 men's cotton undershirts and 19,000,000 woven shorts was almost equal to the entire takings of the government from the cotton knit goods underwear industry in 1941.

Cotton Textile Call Doubled

Just before Pearl Harbor war demands were taking something round 30 per cent of the cotton textile industry's output; at present the figure is probably between 50 and 60 per cent, and the increase in woolen textile requirements has been similar.

The figures are somewhat difficult to handle. Some have been blacked out. The textile industry, except the synthetic end, is composed largely of small scattered units. A good many requirements with an A-10 rating or better, generally counted as war orders, are really for special civilian uses incident to the war. Army consumption per man in the last war is hardly any guage of requirements in this, and in addition the total requirements depend on the size of the prospective Army, Navy, and Marine services.

In general, however, it is fairly safe to say that the over-all perman requirements of the armed services are about 20 times those of civilians, both for wool and cotton. Civilians use something round five pounds of wool a year but soldiers' needs will run nearer 100 pounds a year. Pre-war "normal" civilian consumption of cotton was round 20 pounds a year, but officials estimate that it takes about 250 pounds (half a bale) for each soldier. That figure includes, however, tires, tents, tarpaulins, and everything else.

Even these figures, however, are vague. Initial equipment requirements are large; replacement requirements then decline, but for troops in active combat duty the requirements multiply enormously

Half of Output for War

On the basis of 100 pounds of wool and 250 pounds of cotton per man, the armed services would need for each million men about 100,000,000 pounds of wool and 500,000 bales of cotton. In comparison with the probable supply available this year (which itself must als obe a reckless guess) the figures look about as follows:

	Wool (million lbs.)	Cotton (bales)
Requirements, armed services		
3,000,000 men	300	1,500,000
5,000,000 men	500	2,500,000
Probable available	1,000	11,000,000

About all that these figures clearly show is that the pressure on civilians will be much greater in wool than in cotton textile products. This is already shown in the sharp official cuts in permissible woolen and worsted production already this year. No such immediate shortage yet threatens in cotton.

However, the drain on both products in 1942 is already far greater than the above figures indicate. The heaviest cotton goods (osnaburgs, ducks and drills) are now being produced almost entirely for the services, and large-scale conversion is going on through all but the lightest branches of the cotton textile industry in order to turn out more of the heavy products.

Even the carpet makers are being drawn into the program. This is in spite of the fact that the cotton textile industry is running at a phenomenal rate and may turn out as much as 12,500,000,000 yards this year, or about twice the peacetime "normal." About half the output is now going to war purposes directly or indirectly, despite the dropping out as customers of the automobile industry and a large part of the tire industry which together used to use in good times about 1,000,000 bales a year.

Civilian Allocations Seen

To meet the situation the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York announced on Wednesday that mills would be asked to allocate at least 50 per cent of output to contracts bearing approved preference ratings. Many mills, said the Association, are already operating up to 100 per cent on specialized war fabrics. "To fulfill (orders to date) will require the utmost ingenuity of the industry and a major job of plant conversion."

And on the previous day Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, warned the Cotton Consumption Council at New Orleans that the Government may have to resort to allocation of cotton textiles for consumer purposes to get equitable distribution of civilian necessities.

Tightness in cotton is in large part due to the fact that it must fill the gaps left by shortage of jute and burlap on the heavier end, and silk, nylon and filament and cut staple on the finer end. Burlap continues to come in from India in good volume, but it can't be counted on in the future to meet heavy requirements for sandbags and the bagging of farm products, which will have to take osnaburgs. Cut staple rayon output continues to grow, but as usual at nowhere near a rate to fill the demand, and filament rayon output, though now as large as domestic wool production, is insufficient.

Wool Situation Tighter

Very much tighter is the wool situation. Civilian output was cut 50 to 60 per cent the first quarter of this year and will have to be cut much more sharply the second quarter. Stockpiles and private holdings of imported wool are now the heaviest in 20 years but cannot be relied on. Drought threatens the domestic crop and shipping shortages threaten the overseas supply except, presumably, from Australia, whence empty home-bound cargo space must be plentifully available at present.

The supply from South Africa is running low. Civilians will have to be content, beginning in the summer or fall, with wool-rayon, wool-cotton, and reworked wool fabrics. The tight situation was highlighted on Tuesday when the WPB ordered that manufacturers working on olive drab cloth must collect all clips, scraps, and rags from the operation and return them to the War or Navy Departments.

A few people in the textile trades opine that current pressure may abate when the armed services are fully equipped and stocked, i. e., some time this summer or fall. But most dismiss this as the merest wishful thinking.

In general, so far it may be said that scarcity in civilian cotton textiles will be due largely to bottlenecks in the processing machinery. There is plenty of cotton, except in the longest staples. On the other hand scarcity of civilian woolens and worsteds is due largely to raw material difficulty. There is plenty of wool on hand at the moment, as there is of rubber; but the word "plenty" is relative, and in comparison with the overseas supply outlook, there is nothing to spare.

Sloan Expects G. M. to Increase Deliveries 50 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, predicted General Motors Corp. would increase deliveries of material 50 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the final three months of 1941.

The increase over the July-September quarter last year, Mr. Sloan estimated, would be well over 100 per cent.

The corporation, Mr. Sloan revealed in a message to stockholders, was making an important proportion of the country's total requirements for such war essentials as machine guns, army trucks, and several types of tanks, as well as substantial amounts of anti-aircraft guns and other items.

Mr. Sloan said General Motors' share of the tremendously accelerated war production expansion plan scheduled in 60 days following Pearl Harbor, "based on all projects under contract or under study ultimately running at peak production concurrently for a year, was multiplied two and three-quarters times."

But, he warned, "because the mass production technique, to an extent not generally realized, requires machinery and tools specially designed for the manufacture of a specific product, such facilities are relatively inflexible. Their adaptability for production work other than that for which they were designed is correspondingly limited.

"Therefore, when a new product is to be produced there is required a very definite period of preparation for retooling existing machinery, for procuring essential new machinery and for laying out and establishing the production process and procedures."

Exchange Seat Up $3,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $21,000. The price was $3,000 higher than the previous transfer announced March 4.

General Sales Tax Continues As Possibility

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—A federal sales tax, larger income and corporation taxes, and drastic war profits levy were advanced today by lawmakers seeking an extra $7,000,000,000 a year toward financing the war.

The House Ways and Means Committee, after receiving Treasury suggestions for stiff increases in income taxes, listened yesterday to a proposal by the National Association of Manufacturers for a $4,400,000,000 sales tax. Some committeemen predicted that a compromise between the two plans might be adopted.

Tap Lower Incomes

"For instance," said Representative Carlson (R) of Kansas, "we might find that we could raise $1,500,000,000 from a sales tax and perhaps $2,000,000,000 each from the corporation and income schedules.

"That would tap some of the income of the little fellows who would not pay any income tax and yet would not produce as much from individuals and corporations as the Treasury recommended."

Secretary Henry Morgenthau opened the current tax hearing with a proposal that $3,000,000,000 more be obtained from corporations, an almost equal amount from individuals and $1,340,000,000 from new and increased excise taxes.

J. Cheever Cowdin, spokesman for the Manufacturers' Association, countered yesterday with the sales tax, and individual and corporation increases of $1,800,000,000 and $1,400,000,000, respectively.

Profits Tax

He recommended a 90 per cent excess profits rate for corporations, compared with a maximum of 88.75 under the Treasury plan, and liberalization of the methods of computing that levy. For individuals, he recommended increasing surtaxes to 8 per cent in the lowest bracket, compared with 6 per cent in the present law and the Treasury's 12 per cent proposal.

Four members of the Senate Finance Committee declared that Congress must take the initiative in enacting drastic legislation to reclaim most of the profits from war production.

Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, Prentis Brown (D) of Michigan, and Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin said in separate interviews that an administration proposal for a 15 per cent increase in excess profits tax rates was likely to fall far short of meeting public demands for the elimination of war profiteering.

Early Income Tax Collections Are Well Above 1941

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Early March income tax collections were reported by the Treasury today to be 2½ times as large as in a corresponding period last year.

In the first 11 days of March, the Treasury took in $306,357,529 compared with $121,251,741 in the corresponding period of 1941.

Nearly as good a ratio will have to be maintained in the heavy collection days ahead, however, to fulfill the Treasury's expectations of $2,750,000,000 for the full month. In March last year, which was the highest single month of collections in American history, the "take" was $1,208,000,000.

Lower exemptions, increased rates and a higher national income were slated to contribute to the new record this month.

The bulk of the tax payments are expected Monday, although they may not show up on final Treasury records for a few days afterwards. The deadline for filing income tax returns on 1941 income will be midnight, Monday, March 16, as March 15, the usual deadline, is a Sunday.

Nat'l Dairy Net Rises to $1.97

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Dairy Products Corp. reported consolidated net income for 1941, after a special provision for possible inventory losses, of $12,334,734, equal to $1.97 a common share, against $11,094,406, or $1.66 a common share in 1940.

The special fund, $3,600,000, was set up particularly to cover possible declines in value of the corporation's cheese inventories, a substantial item in the total inventory of $55,337,000 at the close of the year.

The company said that $249,000,000, or 57.8 cents out of every sales dollar, was paid to dairy farmers and other material suppliers in 1941 against $185,000,000, or about 53.5 cents in 1940. Dollar volume of sales were at a record level of $431,049,000 compared with $347,410,000 in 1940.

Effect of War Upon Bakers to Be Discussed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Effects of the war economy on the nation's bakers will be discussed at a meeting here March 19 of the War Production Board's baking industry advisory committee.

Up for consideration among other matters, is the question of the most efficient and economical use of bakery trucks in view of tire rationing restrictions. The bakers also will consider additional economies in the use of wax paper and other wrapping materials.

G. E. Comptroller

C. E. Anderson

Elected assistant comptroller of the General Electric Co. Mr. Anderson was born in Gloucester, Mass., and graduated from the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, Boston, in 1924. In September of the same year he joined G. E. at Schenectady. A. B. Crouch, D. L. Millham and G. S. Hyatt also were elected assistant comptrollers of the company.

Morgenthau Says U. S. Can Bear War Cost

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, predicting a public debt of $110,400,000,000 by June 30 next year, told the Senate Finance Committee today that whatever the cost of the war may be the country was ready to face it and strong enough to bear it.

The Cabinet member testified in behalf of a House bill increasing the debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000.

"While these figures are huge in amount, they are made necessary by the great task to which Congress and the Americn people have dedicated themselves, namely, the task of winning this war," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Vast war expenditures, he went on to say, would be "worth it in the end."

The Government's enlarged borrowing program, the committee was told, made it more necessary than ever that "the Treasury exert every effort to obtain its funds from the current income of the people."

Part of this effort, Mr. Morgenthau said, was the expanded campaign to sell defense savings bonds.

Since last May 1, when the defense bond selling campaign was started, $4,300,000,000 in cash has flowed into the Treasury, he testified.

Before Pearl Harbor, sales averaged about $300,000,000 a month. After the Japanese attack, they soared to $500,000,000 for the rest of December, more than $1,000,000,000 in January, and about $700,000,000 in February, Mr. Morgenthau said.

"The Treasury has a tremendous program ahead of it," he said. "We are facing the facts squarely and we are working continuously in our endeavor to finance the war as much as possible from current savings in order that our fiscal operations may be a positive force in winning the war and in preventing inflation."

Engineering Awards Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in the week ended March 12 amounted to $133,267,000, a slight gain over the comparable 1941 period, but 8 per cent lower than in the preceding week, Engineering News-Record reported.

A tabulation of the awards follows:

	Wk Mch. 12	Last yr.	Prev. wk.
Total	$133,267,000	$132,626,000	$145,401,000
Priv. wk.	12,167,000	20,683,000	21,766,000
Public	121,100,000	111,943,000	123,635,000
State and municipal	11,052,000	27,620,000	10,766,000
Federal	110,048,000	84,323,000	112,869,000

The publication announced awards made in February totaled $634,823,000 and averaged $158,706,000 in each of the four weeks, a volume second only to the record average of $191,733,000 last July. The average, however, topped all previous records established in February.

U. S. Orange Production Estimate Below Month Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that production of oranges for the 1941-42 marketing season totaled 83,914,000 boxes, or 500,000 boxes fewer than estimated a month ago.

Production of grapefruit was estimated at 41,540,000 boxes, as compared with an estimate of 41,400,000 a month ago.

The March estimate of oranges included 50,016,00 boxes for California, 30,200,000 for Florida and 2,900,000 for Texas.

The grapefruit estimate included 21,400,000 boxes for Florida, 15,100,000 for Texas, 3,000,000 for Arizona and 2,040,000 for California.

Roads Asked By OPA to Stay Rate Increases

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration asked the nation's railroads today to suspend approved freight rate increases on 10 large groups of commodities, including petroleum, lumber and pig iron, and gave notice that it contemplated seeking cancellation of the entire rate increase.

Assistant Price Administrator Dexter M. Keezer, who said he was "authorized to speak for" the OPA, made the request in a speech prepared for a meeting of the railroad committee of twenty-one here. He said the increase would "completely disrupt" the scrap iron price ceiling and several other price control efforts of OPA.

The increase, authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission but not yet in effect, provides a 6 per cent boost on most industrial freight and 3 per cent on farm products. It was intended to compensate for cost increases resulting from wage increases.

To Watch Earnings

Mr. Keezer told the railroad men that the net revenues and operating income of Class I railroads in January showed such marked increase over last year that OPA would "naturally be greatly interested" in the earnings records for the rest of the first quarter.

"If the earnings indicate that the railroads can absorb the wage increase which this freight increase was designed to offset for the most part, we contemplate asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke the rate increase as a whole," he said.

The OPA did not oppose the rate increase when ICC had it under consideration, Mr. Keezer said, because it then appeared to be justified.

The fact that some individual railroads were far behind the average in earnings, some showing up to 20 per cent decreases, would make a general cancellation of the increase burdensome to such roads, he conceded.

But if necessary, Mr. Keezer said, OPA will suggest "direct subisdies out of the United States Treasury" to sustain weak roads, or will urge a study of "financial pooling arrangements" which would permit the averaging of all rail earnings in determining wartime rate questions instead of basing decisions on "the necessities of the less favored roads."

Besides the 10 industrial items on which the rate increase suspension was asked, Mr. Keezer said OPA expected later to consider decreases in certain rates on foods which price officials believe to be excessively burdensome. The 10 products immediately concerned are:

Cement, natural and Portland; copper ores and concentrates; iron and steel scrap; lead ores and concentrates; lumber and lumber products, including logs, piling, poles, spars and ties, but not finished products; pig iron; rubber scrap; crude sulphur; petroleum and petroleum products, including gasoline and asphalt products; and non-ferrous scrap, including copper and lead.

Inflationary Factor

The freight rate increase "constitutes an inflationary factor of formidable proportions," Mr. Keezer said. "It comes at a time when the price situation which is little short of explosive can easily multiply its inflationary effects."

"The rate increase will raise the delivered price of farm products directly," he went on. "This is not the end of the story. It will also increase the prices of the things farmers buy and thus, under the parity arrangement, force an increase in the price of the things they sell.

"The rate increase will increase retail prices and the cost of living. Wage earners will demand increased wages to match the increase in living costs. These wage increases will increase labor costs up and down the line, and ultimately the wage cost of transportation. This is the inflationary spiral in operation. Unless the spiral is stopped it might lose us the war."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 2³/₄s 47-45	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 2s 47	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 2³/₄s 51-48	107.16	107.16	107.16
1 2½s 53-49	106.8	106.8	106.8
1 2½s 56-51	108.10	108.8	108.8
2 2½s 54-52	103.15	103.15	103.15
3 2½s 72-67	100.15	100.15	100.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	89¾	89½	89¾
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69	69	69
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
8 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Am T & T 3¼s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
25 Am T&T 3 56	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
4 Am WW&E 6s 75	92	90¾	92
5 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 AT&SF 4s 95	107½	107¼	107½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Atl&Birm 4s 33	23¼	23¼	23¼
7 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81¼	81¼
2 AC Line 4½s 64	64¾	64⅞	64¾
3 AC Line 5s 45	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	35⅞	36
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	97	97	97
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	64¼	63⅞	63⅞
71 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	37	37¼
42 B&O 95 st C	43⅜	42½	42½
51 B&O 2000 st D	37½	36⅜	36½
138 B&O 96 st F	37¼	36½	36¼
87 B&O cv 60 st	40⅝	39¾	39¾
35 B&O 4s 48	62	61⅜	61⅜
7 B&OPLE&WV 5s 51st	53¼	52⅝	53
18 B&O SW 50 st	47	46½	47
5 B&O TC 4s 59	53¾	53⅜	53¾
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	52½	52½	52½
3 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	97	97	97
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	130	130	130
10 BemelEndInd 2¼s 50	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Bost & Me 5s 67	79	79	79
9 Bost & Me 4½s 70	41½	41	41
10 Bost & Me 4s 60	74¼	74	74
4 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81½	81¼	81¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	98½	98½	98½
25 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝
10 Buf Cin Nat 5s 89 Jly	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
2 Can Pac 5s 54	85½	85½	85½
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	94	93½	93½
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	62	61⅜	61⅜
17 Can Pac 4s perp	64	63⅜	63⅜
2 Caro C&O 4½s 62	106½	106½	106½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	93	98
6 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
4 Cent of Ga 5s 55	17⅞	17	17
.. Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	18½	18½	18½
1 Cen Ga Mobile 2s 46	16¼	16¼	16¾
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107½	107¾
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79¼	79¼	79¼
12 Cen R R N J 5s 87	118¼	118¼	118¼
24 Cen R R N J 4s 87 Reg	16⅝	16¼	16½
1 Certain-td-5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
4 Cen R R N J 4s 87	17	17	17
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
74 Chi & Alton 5s 49	19	18⅞	19
2 Chi&Ind 5s 36	70¾	70¾	70¾
9 CE&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80½	80½
3 CB&Q 4s III 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
11 CB&Q 3½s III 49	89	89	89
16 Chi & E Ill inc 87	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
6 Chi GWest 4s 58	65½	65½	65½
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4½ 56	69¾	69¾	69¾
249 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
18 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 F	50	49⅝	49⅝
7 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	50	49½	49½
31 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	50	49⅜	49⅜
49 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49¼	48½	49¼
7 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¼	40¼	40¼
16 Chi&NW rfs 3s 2037	22¼	21½	21⅝
3 Chi&NW sys 3½ 87	35⅛	34	34
45 Chi & NW 4½s 87	33⅞	33	33
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	13¾	13⅛	13⅝
27 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21	21¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21⅛	21¼
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	32⅝	32½	32½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32½	32½	32½
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	47¾	47¼	47¼
24 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¼	15⅛	15¼
40 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
114 CRI & P 4s 88	26⅜	25¾	26
213 CRI & P rfs 4s 34	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	66⅜	66	66
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52	15½	52
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅞	95¾	95¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107	107	107
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50⅛	50	50⅛
1 CCC&StL SWM 4s 91	50	50	50
2 CievUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94⅜	93⅝	94⅛
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	91⅞	91	91⅞
1 Coml Mack Inc 69 ww	25	25	25
1 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	108	108	108
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	110	110	110
25 Con Edis 2¾s 48	105	104¾	104¾
5 Con Rys 4s 54	31½	31½	31½
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	31½	31½	31½
2 Con Rys 4s 56	31½	31½	31½
6 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86	86	86
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89½	89½	89½
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
20 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 D&RG 4½s 36	15½	15½	15½
125 D&RG 4s 36	15¼	14¾	14¾
15 D&RG West 5s 55	2⅛	2	2⅛
20 D&RGW 5s 55 Asc	2	2	2
42 D&RG West 5s 78	13½	13	13½
19 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110	110
4 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¼	110	110¼
1 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	38	38	38
10 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 El Paso&SW 5 65	65	65	65
5 Erie 4½s 37	104½	104½	104½
100 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅞	54¾	54½
11 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90
13 Firestone T&R 3s 61	91½	91½	91½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97⅜	97½	97⅜
4 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96	96	96
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¼	77	77
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71	71	71
6 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78¾	78¾	78¾
8 Hudson Clol 5s 62A	38½	38½	38½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44¾	44¾
41 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11¾	11⅞
15 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	47⅞	48
14 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45⅜	45½
25 Ill Cen rfg2¼s 55	45½	45	45½
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44	44
12 Ill Cen 5s 55	54	53¾	54
2 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	44½	44½	44½
58 Ill&CStL&NO 5s 63A	48⅝	48⅝	48½
21 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	44	43¾	43⅞
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	101¾	102
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100½	100
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17	16	16
25 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅞	15½	15⅞
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	24½	24	24
4 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105	105
2 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
36 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	46¼	46½
10 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	47⅞	48½
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
40 KSPL S&Mem 4s 36	49	48½	49
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
5 Lac Gas 6s 42A	90½	90½	90½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	92½	92½	92½
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74⅛	73½	73½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	74½	74½	74½
2 Lac Val Tel 5s 51	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104½	104	104½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	114	114	114
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Loud&N 4½s 2003	96¼	96¼	96⅜
1 Louis&N 3¾s 50 A	103	103	103
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53¼	53	53
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	51	51	51
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¾	105	105¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4½s 63	105½	105½	105½
5 MiSPsarta&NW 4s 47	28	28	28
1 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MSP&SSM 6½s 78	1	1	1
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s38	12	12	12
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35	34	34½
2 M-K-Tex 5s 67	14½	14	14½
13 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	30	29½	29⅝
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30⅜	30	30⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	28¾	28¾	28¾
8 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s 55 A	30⅞	29¾	29¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30¾	29¾	29¾
40 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛
32 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30⅞	30	30⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s H cts	30⅛	30½	30½
153 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¾	29¾	29⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	29½	29½	29½
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3½	3½
8 MonWPaPub5½s2/60	109¼	109	109
2 MonWPa Pub 5v6s 65	111¼	111½	111½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12 Mor & Essex 5s 55	44¾	44	44¾
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	39	39
3 MorEssex 3½s 2000	41	41	41
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 N Eng RR 5s 45	69½	69½	69½
6 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅛	106	106
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	75½	75½
112 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	47⅞	47⅞	47½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46½	46½	46½
3 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	44	44	44
15 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44¼	44	44¼
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅜	55¾	55¾
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51	50¼	50¼
2 NYC cn 4s 98	54	53¾	53¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	96⅛	96	96⅛
3 NYC&StL 3½s 52	59⅜	58¾	58¾
7 NYC&HR 6½s 97	77	76½	77
3 NYChe&StL 5½s 74a	82	81½	82
58 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	67¾	67½	67¾
3 NY G El H&P 5s 48	117	117	117
1 NY Lnc&Wn 5 72A	56½	56½	56½
92 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¾	39¼	39½
46 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53	52½	52⅝
129 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37¼	37½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	32½	32½	32½
118 NYNH&H 4s 55	33½	32	32¼
68 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅜	31⅝	32¼
5 NYNH&H 4s 57	7	7	7
12 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32⅛	31½	31½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31⅞	31½	31¾
21 NYNH&H cv 3½s56	32	31⅝	31⅝
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 NYW&BDiv 4½s 46	41½	41½	41½
2 Niag Shr cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¾	67½	67¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56½	56½	56½
17 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56¼	56⅜	56⅛
19 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52	52⅛
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	75	74¾	75
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42½	42½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	109½	109½	109½
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107½	107½
2 Ore R&NCo 4s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
7 Otis Steel 4½s 63A	95	94¾	95
5 Pac Gas&E 3s 71	99	99	99
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pac Gas & E 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Pac T&T 3¾s 66 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	47	47	47
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103	102¾	103
3 Penn RR 4½s 60	110½	110½	110½
13 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104
2 Penn RR 3¾s 70	92½	92½	92½
8 Pe... RR 3¼s 52	85	84¾	84¾
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112½	112½	112½
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
14 Pere Marq 5s 56	74¼	73¾	73½
4 Pere Marq 5½s 480	63½	63¼	63¼
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63	63	63
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	105	105	105
8 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
1 Phil Elec 3½s 97	110¼	110¼	110¼
42 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8½	8¾	8¾
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	27½	27½
9 Phillips Pet 2¼s 51	99½	99½	99½
9 PCC & St. Ls 70 A	108	108	108
6 PCC & St L 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅝	81⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94	94	94
2 Pub Svc E&G 4s 2037	216	216	216
3 PubSerNo Ill 3½s 68	109¼	109	109¼
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	80	80	80
3 Rem Rand 3½s 56	98½	98½	98½
8 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	102	102
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
4 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47½	47⅜	47½
24 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21¼	21⅜	21¼
2 StLIM&CnA&G 3	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
8 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	43½	43½	43½
64 StLSF 5s 50 B	17¼	16⅜	16¾
21 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
121 St LSF 4½s 78	16⅜	16	16¼
34 StLSF4½s 78ct	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝
155 StLSF 4s 50 A	15⅜	15	15⅛
5 St LSF.4s 50A ct	15¼	14⅜	14⅜
9 St LSW 5s 52	47	46½	46½
12 St LSW rfg 5s 90	26⅜	26	26
6 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
6 StP&KCStL 4½s 41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
180 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9½	9¼	9⅜
5 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
16 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
132 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	6½	6¼	6⅜
4 Shell Un 2¾s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95¾	95¾
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53	53½
47 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52½	52¼	52½
51 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	52⅜	52½
52 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅛	67¼	67½
19 So Pac clt 4s 49	60	59¾	60
22 So Pac 3¾s 46	85¼	85	85
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	54¾	55⅛
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83¼	83¼	83½
12 South Ry 6½s 56	91	91	91
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
15 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
37 South Ry gen 4s 56	66	65¾	65⅞
4 So Ry 4s St L 51	86	86	86
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013	40½	40	40
1 Stand Oil 3½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Superior Oil 3½s 56	101	101	101
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
4 Texas&Pac 5s 79 C	67¾	67½	67¾
7 Texas&Pac 5s 80 D	67¾	67½	67½
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17	16¾	17
15 Third Ave 4s 60	54⅝	54½	54⅝
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅝	104½	104½
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10 US Steel 3½s 46	101	101	101
5 U S Steel 2.30s 51	100½	100½	100½
10 U S Steel 2.45s 53	101	101	101
1 Utah Lt&Tr 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Va Ir C³A C 5s 49	75	75	75
6 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	84½	84½	84½
6 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	41½	41½	41½
3 Wabash 4½s 39 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
7 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	37⅞	37¾	37¾
3 Wabash 4s 81 wi	47½	47½	47½
1 Wabash 4s 54 ct	70¼	70¼	70¼
17 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76½	76½	76½
1 Wab Det 6s 39 ct 41 ct	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	96¼	95¼	95¼
3 West Shore 4s 2361	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	99½	99½	99½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89½	89¾
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	32	30½	32
25 Westn Pac 1st 4s 46 asd	31	30½	30¾
6 Westrn Un 5s 51	85	84¾	85
22 Western Un 5s 60	83½	83¼	83½
14 Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83¼	83½
4 Wilson & Co 4½s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Wis Cen 4s 49	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15¼	15	15¼
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101½	101½
3 Young S&T 3½s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Antioquia 8½s 46 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69½	69¼	69¼
8 Australia 5s 55	42	40¼	40½
3 Australia 5s 57	40½	40¼	40½
17 Australia 4½s 56	39	38¾	38¾
2 Belgium 6s 55	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
3 Brazil 8s 41	30¼	30	30¼
22 Brazil 6½s26-57	25¾	25⅛	25⅜
7 Brazil 6½s 27-57	25¾	25⅛	25⅜
7 Brazil Ctf Ry E 7s 52	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
2 Brisbane 5s 57	38	38	38
9 Brisbane 6s 50	45	45	45
8 Buen A 4-s 77	59	58⅝	58⅝
7 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	59¾	59½	59¾
1 Buen A24¾s 75	63¼	63½	63½
3 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
5 Canada 4s 60	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Canada 3¼s 61	15	15	15
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s 57	14	14	14
6 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	14	13¾	13¾
5 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Chile 7s 52 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
3 Copenhag 5s 52	19½	19	19
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	98¼	98	98¼
2 Denmark 5½s 55	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 El Salvador 8s 48ct	12½	12½	12½
1 Mex 6s asd 33	6½	6½	6½
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	51	51	51
1 Norway 4s 63	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Oslo City 4½s 55	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Panama 3¼s 94A st	59	59	59
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	11	11	11
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 Sao Paulo St 6s 60	27	27	27

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 6,438,000; previous day, 8,536,000; week ago, 9,831,200; year ago, 6,367,700. Two years ago, 6,317,550. Jan. 1 to date, 477,509,300; year ago, 435,192,625; two years ago, 339,426,850.

wdWith declaration. xinEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Robert Gair Co.

NEW YORK—Net profit of Robert Gair Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries in the United States for the year 1941 was $1,127,140 after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes of $1,337,431 and income note interest of $284,010. The company's interest in its wholly owned subsidiary, Gair Company Canada Limited, appears only as an investment, from which no dividends were received in 1941.

Retail Newspaper Advertising

CHICAGO—Retail advertising in the newspapers of 84 major cities measured by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper trade journal, for the week ended Feb. 29 totaled 18,664,472 lines, off 6.6 per cent from the 19,979,262 lines last year, the publication reported.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been qupted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	10½
American Barge Line Co	10½	11⅞
American Hardware Co	19½	21¼
American Manufacturing	18⅜	21¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	65¼	..
Appleton Company	28¾	31½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Rrts Corp	2¼	..
Arlington Mills	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	6⅞	8
Atlas

Hungary and Rumania Balk At Hitler's Spring Drive

Continued from Page 1

Russian advances—a contingency which would make an attack toward Turkey or other ventures not impossible but increasingly difficult.

2. Hitler's plans for preparations for his great spring offensive have not gone according to plan.

Troop Demand Unfilled

This second conclusion is supported by reliable reports just received here from Budapest and Bucharest.

For example, both Hungary and Rumania, despite promises made by their leaders to Hitler, haven't sent their promised quota of troops to the Russian front, and there appears to be growing resistance in both countries to a campaign in the East.

Informed diplomatic circles here interpret the resignation of the Bardossy Government in Budapest directly in connection with Hungary's reluctance to send 300,000 men to the Russian front, and although the new Premier Nicholas Kallay, is known to be a weak but moderate man it is still uncertain whether Hitler will be able to force the Hungarians to sacrifice the flower of their army on Russian battlefields.

Own Defense Guarded

Hungary's leaders want to keep the best Hungarian troops in Hungary which they declare are needed to guard Transylvania and other territories they have seized from their neighbors.

Meanwhile in Rumania open opposion to Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu's policy has flared up in Bucharest. Last week on three successive nights the streets of Bucharest were covered with posters saying: "Down with Antonescu. We want peace."

The last time such posters appeared on the walls of Bucharest they heralded the fall of Ex-King Carol. In consequence it is reliably reported in Turkey from Bucharest that General Antonescu has informed Hitler that owing to popular discontent Rumania won't be able to furnish the promised 300,000 men for the Russian front.

Leaders Heed Warning

Rumanian Army chiefs are now strongly opposed to sending such huge reinforcements to the Russian front, according to information available here, and they argue why should Rumania send troops if Hungary doesn't?

Also the Rumanian military complains that Germany hasn't furnished the promised armaments to Rumania and a new campaign would thus be an unnecessary sacrifice of Rumanian troops who have already suffered heavily.

General Antonescu, alarmed by the opposition of the people and Army leaders to his new Russian adventure with Hitler, is now said to be trying to persuade Berlin that Rumania must be treated lightly or open revolt may break out in the country.

Thus the resistance of the Führer's two main Balkan satellites must be causing him considerable concern, although all reports confirm that the rest of his preparations are extremely thorough.

Greek Coast Fortified

It appears that the German High Command fears possible Allied landings in the Balkans during the coming Russian campaign.

Recently the whole Greek coast and other strategic points have been strongly fortified. This fear may explain, too, the extreme military activity in Bulgaria where the Germans are feverishly repairing and improving railway communications.

For example, the Germans are constructing a line which will link the important Greek port and base of Salonika with Bulgarian railways, and also the line running via Thrace and Kaválla to the Turkish frontier.

The Nazis are also linking towns in Bulgaria such as Kumanovo, Debir-Hissar, formerly on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, Bansko, Momchilgrad, Karlovo, Dulgopol, Gorna, Orehovitsa, Djumaja, and Germany has promised to furnish all the rolling stock for these new railways in exchange for Bulgarian agricultural products.

Bulgarians Mobilized

During the last few weeks the Sofia Government has mobilized practically the entire man power of Bulgaria even recalling Bulgarians resident in other countries, and it seems likely that Hitler has decided that the Bulgarian Army is to hold defensive positions in the Balkans and thus protect his southern flank while he gathers his full might and makes anothed bid for peace before undertaking a great spring offensive.

This is in order to appease the German nation and prove that although the Nazis want peace it is the Allies who insist on carrying on the war, and therefore the Germans must be prepared for new sacrifices on Soviet battlefronts.

In a few weeks' time the great spring offensive will begin and there is growing feeling here in foreign military circles that Russians will and can hold out and Hitler may have made his last great gamble.

Roosevelt Weighs Proposals To Limit Wages and Prices

Continued from Page 1

price control that excludes wages can not be effective.

A queer Roosevelt domestic problem is involved in the situation, for at his press conference Mr. Roosevelt was interrogated directly on his wife's views. If he had said he still opposed a wage ceiling he would have taken issue with his wife.

Canada's Plan Scanned

Some observers feel he took his noncommittal attitude today simply to avoid the appearance of such a disagreement, and that he is as strongly opposed to wage ceilings as heretofore.

On the other hand, the President is understood recently to have discussed with congressional and labor leaders Canada's wage control system. He has not offered any legislation on the subject, it is stated. His interest in Canadian wage control goes back to a conference with Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King during the visit of Winston Churchill, at which time Mr. King explained the methods used.

Instead of approaching the wage question through legislation, the President might use the War Labor Board as his vehicle and tell it not to approve wage increases. Demands for increases in the "Little Steel" companies now are pending before it.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia commented today that the country is "faced with the necessity" of tying wages to the general price structure to avoid inflation.

Asked at his press conference if progress were being made to control inflation, the President said in some instances yes, in others, no.

He charged the House of Representatives with being on the no side Saturday when it voted to refuse to permit the Government to sell surplus commodities at below parity prices.

U. S. Requisitions Scrap

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 13 (AP)—One hundred tons of scrap metal at Frank Schumak's junk yard were requisitioned by the Government today in what a Federal official said was the first seizure action of its kind in the nation.

Donald S. Cummings, Indiana field representative of the War Production Board's Automobile Graveyard Section, headed the requisition party which included Al W. Hosinski, Deputy U. S. Marshal from South Bend.

Mr. Cummings said Mr. Schumak refused to sell his scrap to steel mill buyers at the prevailing ceiling price set by the Office of Price Administration and had been holding out fora premium of more than $3 a ton.

He offered no resistance when 10 trucks rolled into his yard and workmen began loading the scrap. The metal was purchased by the Metals Reserve Company, a Government corporation set up to purchase vital metals needed in war production.

Mr. Cummings said Mr. Schumak would be paid the prevailing ceiling price and if he objected, claiminga higher price, he could file a claim with the U. S. Court of Claims.

The Government men said the prevailing price was $18.75 a ton. The WPB was given authority to requisition scrap supplies by an act of Congress of Oct. 16, 1941.

Wants Scrap

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Frank S. Williams, representing the War Production Board, announced today at a hearing in Federal Court that the government "needs, wants and intends to take title as quickly as possible" to some 5,000 tons of metal on property of the New York, Westchester, and Boston Railway.

Mr. Williams made the assertion before Judge Francis G. Caffey, who is hearing an application by the receiver for the railroad for a final determination on a bid of $550,000 made by a syndicate for the railroad's assets. The negotiations for the sale hit a snag because of a question of title to sites in White Plains.

Mr. Williams said that the Government's bid of $423,600 for the metal was made to and stood for the court, and that the Government was not at this time interested in the question of title to the real estate. These questions, he said, would be left by the Government for subsequent determination by the court.

Russians

Continued from Page 1

miles below Moscow but claimed to be counterattacking.

There are indications that with the Leningrad siege line cracked, the garrison of that City has been strongly reinforced and has joined in a Russian offensive both along the coast of the Gulf of Finland and southwestward down the Leningrad-Pskov rail and road system.

On the Volkhov River front north of Lake Ilmen and abov Novgorod, another Russian thrus westward is indicated. It seem aimed at Luga Junction on the Leningrad-Pskov system, far in rear of Nazi lines southwest of Leningrad.

Still farther south a critical junction in the Lake Ilmen sector is claimed by the Russians, further closing the trap about Nazi armies surrounded in the vicinity of Staraya Russa just south of the lake. Rupture of German communication lines at the vital Pskov crossroads appears to be the main Soviet objective on all the front north of the Valdai Hills. If that can be done before winter breaks, the whole northern flank of the German line would be undermined and perhaps driven out of Russia proper.

South of the Valdai Plateau the German hold on Rjhev and Vyazma junctions is threatened. Heavy Nazi forces occupying those advance bastions seem to be completely encircled. The Russians are reported astride the Rjhev-Vyazma Railroad at many points and also across the Vyazma-Smolensk Railroad at an undisclosed point, possibly in the Dorogobuj vicinity. They also have cracked the Urga River line to menace Vyazma from the south as well as from the west, north and east.

Meanwhile, Bern, Switzerland, heard that Dr. Frietsch, a member of the Finnish Parliament, had said in Stockholm that the Finns had lost more men in the present campaign than they did in the 1939-40 war against Russia when 60,000 casualties were suffered. He was quoted as saying that certain Finnish cities were threatened with the loss of their entire male population.

Two French Ships Available to America

LOS ANGELES, March 13 (AP)—Two French ships, impounded in Los Angeles harbor by litigation, have been made available to America's war effort.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, French shipping firm, posted a $119,000 check with the County Clerk to cover possible judgment and costs of a suit by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd., a British concern, for a $99,216 fuel bill.

The action is pending, so to free the vessels for the use of the U. S. Maritime Commission, Superior Judge John G. Clark accepted the check and signed a stipulation by opposing attorneys agreeing to the ships' release. The vessels are the S. S. Vannes and the S. S. Wisconsin. They have been tied up at the harbor under attachment since last June.

Unions Approve 7-Day Operations

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., March 13

Thirty-five Portland Unions have approved seven-day operations of non-shipbuilding war plants, Earl Ingram, secretary of the Portland A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council said yesterday.

The membership voted overwhelmingly March 1 for a supplement to the Portland metal trades job-shop agreement.

Under it, there is no overtime pay for Sunday work if it occurs within the 40 hours. A sixth day may be worked at time and a half pay. Work on the seventh day is provided by staggering shifts.

Japanese Found to Honeycomb Washington Defense Agencies

Continued from Page 1

positions, were glumly received there, and were fired with prejudice a week later.

Other cases, however, necessarily arouse suspicion. Shortly after the declaration of war, three employees of the Office of Emergency Management, later transferred to the WPB, were questioned directly by a superior on their tieups. All three revealed they had relatives in Japan.

"Would you," the question was asked, "refuse to give confidential information if you were warned that unless you gave it harm might come to your relatives in Japan?" In all three cases the answer was, "I don't know." They were subsequently discharged.

Some Have Hid Information

A few of the evicted employees were found to have concealed relevant information about themselves. Committee officials were unwilling to generalize whether this was done out of fear of the reaction to inconclusive evidence or with malice. At the General Accounting Office, Dan Komai, a pay-voucher checker, had brought his wife east from their west coast home after the war, but lost his job when it was discovered that he had failed to report that his father Toyosaku Komai, editor of a pro-Japanese newspaper, had been placed in an internment camp. When fired, Mr. Komai held that he did not share his father's sympathies, and when he asked if he would have been discharged even if he had revealed his father's internment, he was informed in the affirmative.

The Committee's responsibility is made all the more difficult by the absence of any clarity of federal policy about the retention or discharge of employees with Axis extractions. In some cases the employees have been performing work of uncommon skill. One Japanese at the U. S. Army Air Corps Radio Laboratory at Dayton, Ohio, had been deferred as vital to the defense effort.

At the head of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice is Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary. A former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Mr. Cramer is a friend of long standing of the colored races.

Roosevelt Pushes Unification Of Command for Military

Continued from Page 1

munication which Prime Minister John Curtin had addressed to him.

The executive order outlining the new naval reorganization provides that as Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, Admiral King, holding the combined offices, as herein provided shall have supreme command of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces, and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy and shall be directly responsible, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the President therefor.

And, as Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral King is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, with the preparation, readiness and logistic support of the operating forces comprising the several fleets, seagoing forces and sea frontier forces of the United States Navy, and with the co-ordination and direction of effort to this end of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department except such offices as the Secretary of the Navy may specifically exempt. Duties as Chief of Naval Operations shall be contributory to the discharge of the paramount duties of Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet.

The staff of the Chief of Naval Operations shall be composed of a Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, an Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations, and such other officers as may be considered to be appropriate and necessary for the performance of the duties at present prescribed for the Chief of Naval Operations.

After 42 Years He Gets His $426—Temporarily

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13 (AP)—Claude Myers managed to get home from the Philippines all right after bugling for the first Tennessee infantry regiment in the Spanish-American War.

But it took the Government 42 years to send him his $426.40 traveling expenses.

How did they arrive at the amount?

"They figured as if I had walked from Oloily, Panay Island, to McMinnville, Tenn., at the rate of 20 miles a day, paying me my regular salary ($15.60 a month) and 50 cents a day for food," explained Mr. Myers, somewhat mystified.

The veteran—now in the office furniture business — explained, however, that the whole $426.40 was going back to Washington.

"Income taxes," he winced.

Women Summer Students

FULTON, Mo., March 13 (AP)—For the first time since it was founded in 1851, Westminster College will admit women students to its special summer term opening in June.

In making the announcement N. L. McClure, President, said the summer session, a wartime measure adopted to speed up graduation, will be open to all women who do not require dormitory facilities. He stated, however, the two regular winter terms will continue to be open only to men.

Labor Chief Bars Defeat in War

DETROIT, March 13 (AP)—George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, declared yesterday that labor "is more keenly conscious of what a defeat would mean for this country in the war than any other single group."

"When I say this," he added, "I include both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. There is no question that Labor is co-operating in the war effort as far as is humanly possible."

"Let us remember that the worker of today in this modern war is actually a soldier in overalls," Mr. Meany said in an address prepared for delivery at the annual banquet of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor. "Let us remember that production must go on without stoppage, without delay, at a faster and ever faster pace."

Mr. Meany, a member of the War Labor Board and of the President's Joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. committee, asserted there had been no serious strikes affecting war industries since Pearl Harbor.

Turning to the employment question, Mr. Meany said:

"Let no one try to tell Labor that man power is lacking. We may reach that point, but we have not reached it yet. Here in Detroit with so many skilled men and women walking the streets, you know that talk of a labor shortage is poppycock. We still have millions unemployed. Let us put them to work on this vital victory program."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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OAKLAND, CALIF.—Man under 50, law graduate, sales manager, manufacturer's agent, now employed, desires new field of activity. Box S-46, S. 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Exceptional 2-3-room apartments in remodeled house, $40-$60; large rooms, convenient, well-heated, restricted. Tel. for appointment after 6:00, evenings, Ell. 1919.

OXFORD COURT, 5 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.—A delightful 5-room suite, fireplace, tiled bath, shower; rent $100 includes gas and electricity. Phone Mr. GRANT, TRO. 4220.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Lady will share attractive apt. adjacent to Christian Science church; maid. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 340 West 72nd St.—Facing river; cultured woman will share elegant 4-room, 2 baths, maid. MRS. ROBIN. SChuyler 4-2957.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Private apartment, 2 rooms and kitchenette; completely furnished; $16.50 per week. Call Kenmore 1251.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 33 Sacramento St.—2 or 3 rooms with kitchen in private home convenient to Harvard Sq. Miss Littlefield, Kir 0688.

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished, 7 rooms, 3 baths, accommodations for 5, complete electric kitchen; 16th floor; reasonable rental—May to November. 32 Washington Square. Phone Gramercy 7-1776.

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N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Beautiful, historic, old Washington Sq. section; elevator, 6 rooms overlooking gardens; quiet, comfortable, harmonious. Tenant transferred Washington; possession arranged; rent greatly reduced. Agent on premises.

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood; $48.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OLDER type home, easily financed; $125 heating; excellent neighborhood—Melrose Highlands, Mass.; 8 rooms, 2-car garage, long living room, fireplace, 4 bedrooms, bath, closets, hot-water heat, oil; pingpong room, 3rd floor; attractive yard; 4 min. to bus and 6 to train. Mel 3157 or Mel 0468-W.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room house, recently remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp. Par. 4314-J.

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AVAILABLE beginning April 1st, office space, and the part-time services of an accountant-secretary, in a small office in a modern building, downtown Boston. GILES SMITH, Architect; Cap. 7160.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Home for rest and study; dining room or tray service, conveyance to church. Longwood 9034.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desires room and board with private family, location Long Island; state fully details. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN, Com. 8177.

BOSTON—Business lady will rent room like your own home; weekdays Hub 1557, Sun. Com. 7822; Hemenway on Forsyth St.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive front room for business woman in private apt. convenient to transportation. Tel. eves. Lon. 6509.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Would the person inquiring for a double room at Ell. 8644 please phone again?

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Great Neck Estates—Attractively furnished room; meals optional; in refined, quiet, congenial home. Tel. Great Neck 3720.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.25 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.50 to $4.50
29th Year. Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive sunny single, double; running water; tel.; refinement; $5 up; references. EN. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St.—Very desirable, excellent location, convenient to churches. CO. 5-8684 (Apt. 4-E).

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BOARD WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—DINNER for 2 vegetarians. MRS. JOHNSON, 1293 Brentwood Rd. N. E. DU 2153 evenings.

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Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

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CAFETERIA manager wanted for large cafeteria in southern city; must be familiar with food cost control, personnel problems and service; no Sunday work. Box X-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, live in, permanent position small, exclusive boarding house, 151 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-7075.

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HAVE OPENING in Newtons for lady to represent REAL SILKS' line of silk and lisle hosiery, lingerie, dresses and sports wear. Advanced commission and bonus. Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Phone Mrs. Dunham, Big. 4392, between 3 and 7 p. m. for appointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, single, thoroughly experienced, wishes position; references; Christian Scientist. Write Box L-2, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid, white, good cook, 4 years' experience, references; adult family. Evelyn Hills, Lasell 2324 (Boston).

NURSERY governess, music (Christian Scientist), wishes position; best references. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PROTESTANT middle-aged woman desires office position, typing, stenography, some bookkeeping. Box B-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comp., Weatherstripping. HOMK SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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Repaired Cleaned Built
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SPENCER CORSETS—Individually designed. Beauty, Style, Comfort. CATHERINE MURPHY, Quincy, Mass. Pres. 2750 days, Br. 2570 eve.

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TWO BIBLE LESSON READING DESKS (slightly used), adjustable top, 15x28 in., including Quarterly holder, also book shelves, $5.00 each. Call University 4-4360, Apt. 23C, N. Y. C.

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JACOBEAN dining room suite; table, 6 chairs, buffet, serving table; reasonable price. Phone evenings or Sunday, Ded. 118-W (Mass.).

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Rig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

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RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4158

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey HAN. 9600, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for Christian Science church 8 miles from Boston; must be Christian Scientist. Box W-49, The Christian Scince Monitor, Boston.

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TUTORING in elementary subjects carefully adjusted to specific needs of child and method of school child attends. EVELYN L. GAMMON, 33 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir 9688.

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Save that Damaged Garment.
26 Little Building, Boston. Mail Orders Filled.

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REUPHOLSTERING—MATTRESSES—DRAPERIES
Slip Covers made to fit. Cheerful material. Reasonable prices.
The Ullian Co., 147 Charles St., Boston. Lof. 2870

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES! Come to the Juliedde Shop for your Easter dress or hat. Columbian Square, South Weymouth.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Early Spring Is the Best Time to Apply Fertilizer
Vigoro—Bone Meal—5-8-7
Bovung—Driconure
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 441-446 Mass. Ave.

BENDIX
SALES — SERVICE
Immediate Delivery
GAHM & ERICKSON, Inc.
448 Mass. Avenue Arl. 4323

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired
• Cash for your Old Gold
• Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

BRAINTREE

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

Your Local Fuel Dealer
Telephone Bra. 0075-1449
WOODSUM for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue, So. Braintree

BROCKTON

PHILCO RADIO and REFRIGERATORS
COMPLETE LINE
Immediate Delivery *Sales—Service*
ROBINSON HOME APPLIANCES
32 MAIN STREET BRO. 0238
Next Door to Edison
BROCKTON — QUINCY

Storey & Co.
READY TO VIEW APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

SLIPS that are practical as well as pretty at a favorable price $1.79
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR?
NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 400 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion* *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST
TEL. ASP. 5604

LAPHAM-BROWN SERVICE STATIONS
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE
Texaco Petroleum Products
20 Washington St., Brookline Village
525 Huntington Ave., near Art Museum
and 845 Boylston St., opp. The Christian Science Benevolent Association.
ASP. 6160

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
New Permanents for Easter
We Carry Farel Destin Cosmetics
7 HUDSON STREET

Lawn Mowers Sharpened, Called For and Delivered. Fertilizers, Lawn Seeds, Garden Tools and Hose. Blackout Shades.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6760

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

AMERICAN **AMOCO** GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
104 Mt. Auburn St. S. H. McCARTNEY Trow 1500

FISKE'S
Luncheons and Dinners
50c to 75c
St. Patrick's Day Favors
Ice Cream and Candy
833 Beacon St., Newton Cen. LAS. 2183
3 Brattle St. Kirk. 6681—Cambridge
Parson Park Bel. 2265—Belmont

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 300

EASTER DRY CLEANING
SUITS $1.00
PLAIN DRESSES $1.00
MIDDLESEX LAUNDERERS & CLEANSERS
TEL. MAYNARD 400

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lesure THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

helen's
FOR EASTER
Lovely Kid and Fabric Gloves
Also
Fine Variety of Bags
381 MAIN STREET
Spring Suits, Dresses and Coats for Women.
Newest Materials, Colors and Styles.
Hart Schaffner & Marx and Fashion Park Clothes for Men.
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream. Eggs
It is time to be planning for a fresh permanent.
We give a Harper Special as well as other kinds.
Harper Method Shop
520 Main Street
Room 17 Tel. 3430

Easter Cards—the loveliest you have ever seen. Five cents up at
Watches RICE & CO. Diamonds
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

New Gay Spring MILLINERY
Truly feminine and spirit-lifting.
All colors—All head sizes.
Only one of a kind.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
350 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

SPOTS AND CO.
PERSONAL LAUNDRY SERVICE
Phone Fbg. 172
Leom. 112
Scientific Dry Cleaning
Fast, Thorough Odorless

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
602-700 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red ... Roof"
Let us check your tires regularly. Proper care will give them longer life.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

WOMEN REQUIRE EXTRA SUPPORT
while serving in Red Cross and Defense work. A modern Gossard Front Lacing Corset will mould the youthful figure to trimness. You get extra support and perfect comfort. Priced from $8.50-$12.50.
Philbrook MacKenney Shop, Inc.
18 MERRIMACK STREET

HOLYOKE

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1850
458 Dwight Street

Girdles and Foundations
New Spring Models
Vogue, Le Gant, Gossard, Flexees
$3.50 — $10.00
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

LAWRENCE

Sale of Spring Suits in New Pastels
$14
values $25 to $32.95
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

LEXINGTON

MARCH DOLLAR DAY SALE
A dollar will buy—a Pyrex 3-piece set, or a vegetable bin, or a set of bowls, or a plastic flash lamp, or a 17-piece glass dessert set, or choice of many more.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Avenue Phone Lex. 0300

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
SPECIALS
Back of the Rump Roast ..... 45c lb.
Top of the Round Pot Roast ..... 39c lb.
Birds Eye Strawberries ... 10-oz. Pkg. 23c

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue Lex. 0064
Baby Supplies
Cameras and Films
Fine Candies and Nuts

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-0746 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Sale you've been waiting for
March Sale of Housewares
Greatest Values of the Year
PALMER STREET ANNEX

Lyle
181 CENTRAL STREET
If my work pleases you, tell others; if not, tell me.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

New Spring Dresses
Colorful prints, navy and black. Smartly styled with dainty lingerie collar and cuffs. One and two pieces. Women's, Misses' and Junior sizes $8.98
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY. 2-3737
The House of Quality

Spring Comes to
Lonvals
Showing Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney shirts, also Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery.
328 UNION STREET

Come to
T. W. ROGERS CO
for your
EASTER FASHIONS

MALDEN

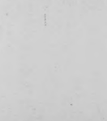
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S
See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252



Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING and HAT CLEANING
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
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Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey Rocktex HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers (THE GOOD ONE) Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240
Large Fowl, 6-8 lbs., lb..... 29c
Large Leg of Lamb, lb..... 27c
Lamb Chops, lb..... 35c
Rump Steak, lb..... 49c and 59c
VISIT OUR NEW SHOP
Misses' and Women's Smart Apparel. Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sportswear, Hosiery, Underwear
Where Style Spells Economy
NEWTON'S
In the centre of Newton Centre
843 Beacon Street Tel. LAS. 7400

NEWTONVILLE

If it's INSURANCE *you want,*
WE HAVE IT—ALL KINDS
A telephone call will cover you.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin St., Newtonville, Mass. Big. 7304

★Star Market Co.★
NEVER KNOWINGLY UNDERSOLD!
Lowest supermarket prices on every known brand, with delivery service and charge privileges. Save every day in every way at the Star Market.
305 WALNUT STREET BIG. 8400

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	C	K		B		E	A	R	S
O		A	I	S	L	I	N	G		U
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73

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

NEWTON—West Newton
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

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HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
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EASTER FASHIONS
England Brothers
WHITE ROSE
Sliced Beets
16 oz. Can 10c
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Truly a Great Place to Trade

Rollins Nightgowns
New Styles and Colors
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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

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Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
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We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries
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The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery Charge Privileges
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for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1360

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READING SQUARE
Cashew Patties
Our Own Make

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
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All Branches of Beauty Culture
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HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
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Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
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Telephone Sharon 2181

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TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

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★Star Market Co.★
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Star Market prices are low every day! It makes no difference what day you shop—you always enjoy the greatest savings!
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J. W. HOWARD
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Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
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"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
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MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

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Muriel's Beauty Shoppe Permanent Waving
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New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
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Insurance of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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A LADY now living in London wishes to meet another to share her home in Suffolk, near Christian Science Society. Box W-1536, BCM/CSM, London.

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WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms 10 Cowper Road

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WALES—Gentlemen's Hairdresser seeks young lady (21-35 years) for ladies' hairdressing (Christian Scientist) with quiet small-town experience preferred but not essential. Particulars, Box W-1666, BCM-CSM, London.

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SUCCESSFUL Coaching, Examinations, Modern languages a speciality. Also translations. R. O. Gercke, P. H., 53, Woodstone Avenue, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey.

WANTED

WANTED—TWO READING DESKS for use by Christian Science group. Write Miss R. Brooke, 1, Aldondale Gardens, Yeovil, Somerset.

England

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THE PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
NEW & STANDARD BOOKS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

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ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST. LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

BIRMINGHAM

TEL. ACORN 2412
BLINKHORN'S STORES
OLTON, WARWICKSHIRE.
FOR GOOD SERVICE Deal With The PRIVATE GROCER

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

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LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
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Permanent Waving a Speciality
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Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
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52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

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Brooks of Bristol
Dyers and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
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TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
for Quality Clothes at Economy Prices
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

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W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
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Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
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INEXPENSIVE
Rav. 2601 FURNISHING
A service that is prompt, courteous and satisfying without exception
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233 High Street, Bromley, Kent

ENGLAND

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For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

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W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street. Opposite the Church for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

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BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
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SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture ● Linens ● Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

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JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath
(Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

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The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9c College Road Harrow
Phone Harrow 4699
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

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FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Corder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

Jewels
CROYDON & SONS, 50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

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PERSONAL ATTENTION HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
EMBRIDGE 1183 HOOK RD.
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 Departments
- A Non-combine Store.
- A Magnificent Escalator Hall

KINgston 1001

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Graded Milk from Local Farms
Rationed dairy goods now include Fats, Butter and Eggs, but the quality is the same.
LICHFIELD 2309

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Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
236 Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

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W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
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ENGLAND

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Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

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Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing & Fitting
collected and delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1071
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St. Tel. Richmond 2334/5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at TWICKENHAM TEDDINGTON

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J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
100KSELLER and FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST SEVENOAKS 346
Stephens Ink and Grip-fix

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JAMES WALKER
Chemist
ELIZABETH ARDEN
INNOXA YARDLEY
and all the finer Beauty Preparation Stockists
Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Phone SUT 2031

In spite of wartime difficulties our Service remains the same, and our goods offer the best value for your coupons and your money.
Be thrifty and shop at
Dodd's Drapery Stores
82, Parade, Sutton Coldfield. Tel. Sut. 1858

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
43, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

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High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

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WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, and also Crosse & Blackwell's Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells—Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald by Experts Only
30 High Street Phone 352

WORTHING

Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order.
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 382
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
The BAMBOO TREE GROWS SOMETIMES 16 INCHES A DAY.
IT'S A FACT
DEEP SEA DIVERS OF THE U.S. NAVY HAVE ATTAINED A DEPTH OF MORE THAN 500 FEET.
In 1940 RAILROADS HAD 72,000 TRUCKS IN OPERATION, MORE THAN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES IN USE.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Milk Boils More Violently Than Water?

If you put a saucepan of water on a hot fire it will presently boil and bubble vigorously, making lots of steam, but it seems very little inclined to boil over. A saucepan of milk, however, acts quite differently. If we don't turn the fire down or snatch away the saucepan of milk in time, the contents will suddenly froth up in a great white mushroom and spill over the sides of the container. This difference in behavior of the two liquids is due to the fact that the bubbles of hot gas formed in the water rise to the surface and burst there unimpeded, but when milk is heated a "skin" or film tends to form over the surface which traps the bubbles and holds them back. More and more bubbles are formed as the milk continues to boil until at last the hot gases are strong enough to break the skin loose from the sides of the saucepan, lifting it like a balloon, and the milk boils over. Milk is not so likely to boil over if it is stirred constantly, because the stirring prevents the formation of the skin over the surface.

How an Electric Eye Can Turn Off Lights During an Air Raid?

A merchant who wishes to leave the all-night lights on in his establishment yet does not want to go to the expense of hiring a night-watchman to turn the lights off when an air-raid warning sounds, can solve his problem by making use of a photoelectric cell or "electric eye." Such a cell, mounted in one of the windows of the building and focused on a street lamp outside, can be adjusted so as to turn off the lights in the building the instant the street light goes out. Moreover, when the alert is over and the city turns its street lights on again, the electric eye will dutifully turn on the all-night lights in the building again. The action of the cell is entirely automatic and does not require any human supervision once it is installed.

What "Ltd." After the Name of a British Company Signifies?

The letters "Ltd." following the name of a British company stand for the word "limited," which is short for the phrase "limited liability company." Limited liability means that the company members individually are legally responsible for the debts of the company only to a limited extent, commonly the amount of company stocks or shares that each holds.

If Celery Ever Grows Any Larger Than the Size Found in Markets?

The celery, which is a native of Great Britain and in the wild state is coarse, rank, and inedible, has been known to grow to considerable size. In at least one instance, a stalk of celery is known to have measured about 10 feet six inches in height and to have weighed nine full pounds. Surprisingly enough, this giant stalk was not of coarse texture but crisp and of excellent flavor.

W. P. Keasbey

War Gardens

The "Groundwork"

This is the fourth in a series of five stories on how to get the most out of your war garden.

Wide World Features

A mule or a strong horse does the best job of plowing for a garden, but a man can do almost as well if he has perseverance.

If ground must be hand-spaded do a thorough job and be consoled by the advice of those experts who say Americans need to toughen themselves.

Soil preparations may be started as soon as the land is dry enough to work. Test a fistful of soil by squeezing tightly. If the soil sticks together in a solid mass with imprints of fingers and hand it's too wet. The stuff should crumble at the slightest pressure.

Vigorous spading is important, but usually doesn't produce a finished seedbed. Crush all clods so that air pockets are eliminated. Work down the surface with rake and hoe. The seedbed should feel like a thick carpet under foot—soft and fine on top and firm below.

Rules for Fertilizing

Remember, while preparing the seed beds, that the smaller the seed, the finer the soil should be.

If well-rotted leafmold or cow or sheep dressing is available, plow or spade it into the garden at the rate of a bushel to 25 square feet. It should be mixed well with the soil.

Usually it pays to apply a little commercial fertilizer. The United States Department of Agriculture advises war gardeners:

"Fertilizer may be applied on each side of the rows, in bands about three or four inches wide. Mark out the rows with twine stretched between stakes, scoop out a wide furrow about two inches deep with a hoe, distribute fertilizer evenly in the bottom and rake soil back to cover. The bands should be about two inches to one side of the line where the seeds will be sown or the plants set.

"Often the fertilizer can be placed before the seed is planted to let preliminary chemical reaction begin. Thus the plant food will be ready for the young plants when they need it most. If this system is followed there is little chance for the fertilizer to injure the seed, whereas almost certain injury would take place if the fertilizer was distributed in the same row and in direct contact with the seed.

Look Out for Frost Date

"A common fertilizer mixture such as 5-10-5, or a similar analysis which may be recommended by your state or county agricultural advisers, or local seed dealers, will generally give good results and more than pay for itself in increased yields and higher quality vegetables."

The time of planting depends on their hardiness and the date of the last killing frost in your community. Gardeners should consult experienced neighbors or state or county agricultural advisers.

After planting, the soil should be cultivated to kill weeds and prevent cracking. This should be done after every rain, when soil becomes dry enough to work. Shallow cultivation is better than deep.

(Next article: A Place for Flowers)

Million a Day

More than a million sandbags per day are being turned out for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Office of Civilian Defense.

Biographical Lines—Francis Scott Key—1779-1843

Francis Scott Key

EVERY American is familiar with The Star-Spangled Banner.
Perhaps some may not be able to sing all of its words;
But with the first few bars, everyone springs to attention.
The author of this celebrated anthem was Francis Scott Key.
He was born in Maryland where his parents were early settlers.
In time the boy entered Saint John's College at Annapolis.
Upon graduation he studied law and became an attorney.
It was a regular habit with him to write all sorts of poetry.
He usually scribbled his verses on bits of old envelopes.
He never dreamed of gathering them together for publication:
Being a born attorney, how could he be a poet as well? . . .

IN 1812 the country happened to be at war with England.
The British fleet came and lay at anchor in Chesapeake Bay.
One morning Key sailed out into the bay in a tiny American boat:
A Maryland doctor was being held captive aboard a warship;
Armed with a permit, Key hoped to secure his friend's release.
The British commander soon agreed to set the prisoner free.
But he was making preparations for an attack on Fort McHenry.
If he let the two men go, they would warn people of his plans.
"Until the attack is over you must remain here," he declared.
Key had not expected to find himself in such a situation.
He moored his little boat close to the great British ship.
Then he lay down, gazing hopefully towards Baltimore. . . .

SHORTLY the bombardment began, a terrific bombardment.
"If only Fort McHenry stands, the city is safe," thought Key.
"But its guns are small . . . its defenders few in number. . . ."
And he kept his eyes firmly fixed on the flag of his country.
As long as daylight lasted he could see the Stars and Stripes.
With the night he still glimpsed them in the cannon's blaze.
But the firing stopped and then there was only darkness. . . .
"Is the flag still flying?" wondered the anxious watcher.
"Has the fort surrendered? . . . Oh, if morning would only come! . . ."
At last the faint gray of dawn appeared on the horizon.
The flag was still there, still floating out on the breeze.
Fort McHenry had stood. . . . The city of Baltimore was safe. . . .
Thrilled by this sight, Key seized an old scrap of paper.
And, leaning on a barrel-head, he quickly scribbled a poem.
The next day the poem was printed in the "Baltimore Patriot."
A week later it had become popular in all the army camps.
"Let us sing it!" exclaimed a group of soldiers one evening.
At this the actor Durang burst forth in sweeping strains.

"Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd, at the twilight's last gleaming? . . .
'Tis the star-spangled banner. Oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. . . ."

And, carried away by the rhythm, the men soon joined Durang:

"Then, conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto,—'In God is our trust'
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

When other people heard the song they liked it just as well.
Halls, theaters and private houses rang with its strains.
Army and Navy officials adopted it as the national anthem.
It is now played each evening at every lowering of the flag.
It is played on every American battleship afloat the waves.
And a statue of Key overlooks the Pacific from San Francisco.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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Daily Quotation

THERE are joys which long to be ours. God sends ten thousand truths, which come about us like birds seeking inlet; but we are shut up to them, and so they bring us nothing, but sit and sing awhile upon the roof, and then fly away.—BEECHER

Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Umbrella Cottage

One of the strangest cottages in the whole of Britain is undoubtedly this structure at Lyme Regis, Dorset. The quaint home consists of two rooms; one up and one down, with the inside walls curved to the form of the building and the outside walls hexagonal. Its beautiful thatched roof and circular chimney on top make it a much-photographed subject.

In Lighter Vein

Sensitive

"I never see you with Joan nowadays.

"No, I don't like the way she laughs."

"Really? I've never noticed it."

"Well, you weren't there when I proposed to her."

Or Something Like That

In classroom one of the children asked, "Where is Donald?"

Knowing that his supply room duties called him out of the room, the teacher said, "He must just have evaporated."

A boy sitting near the teacher asked, "Miss Black, did you know that they might evaporate a thousand school children?"—Los Angeles School Journal.

Not Encouraging

Pupil: "What did I make in that test?"

Teacher: "Mistakes." — Providence Journal.

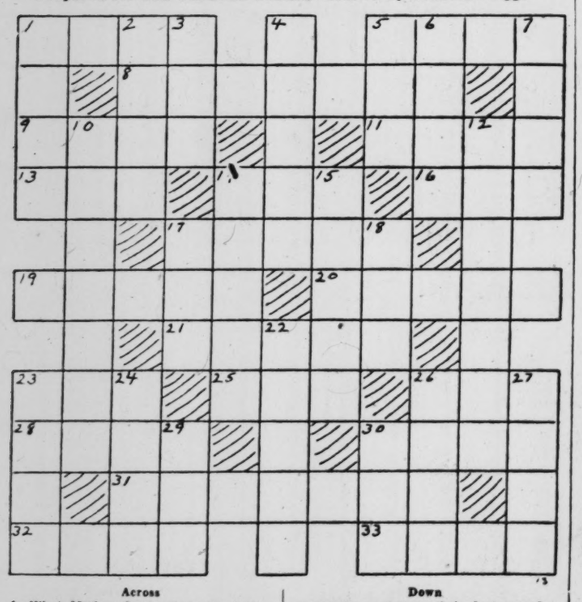
A Verse for Today . . .

But whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.

PROV. 1:33

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Mother Goose character built a house?
5—What did Mark Antony want his countrymen to lend him?
8—What is a poetical or dramatic representation of a vision?
9—Male of red deer is what?
11—What is a coarse thread used to outline design in lacemaking?
13—What is a perforated block for securing a bolt?
14—Intimidate.
16—What is a long fur or feather neckpiece for women?
17—What fictional character disregards feud to wed daughter of hostile house?
19—Who invented a silencer for firearms?
20—Who said: "Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them"?
21—Arthur Gride is what in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
23—What "was heavy and chill" on robe of exile of Erin?
25—Mongrel dog is what?
26—Frozen water.
28—Munich is on what river?
30—What Mother Goose creature went a-wooing in an opera hat?
31—Where was Johann Strauss born?
32—A symbol is what?
33—What are kokoons?

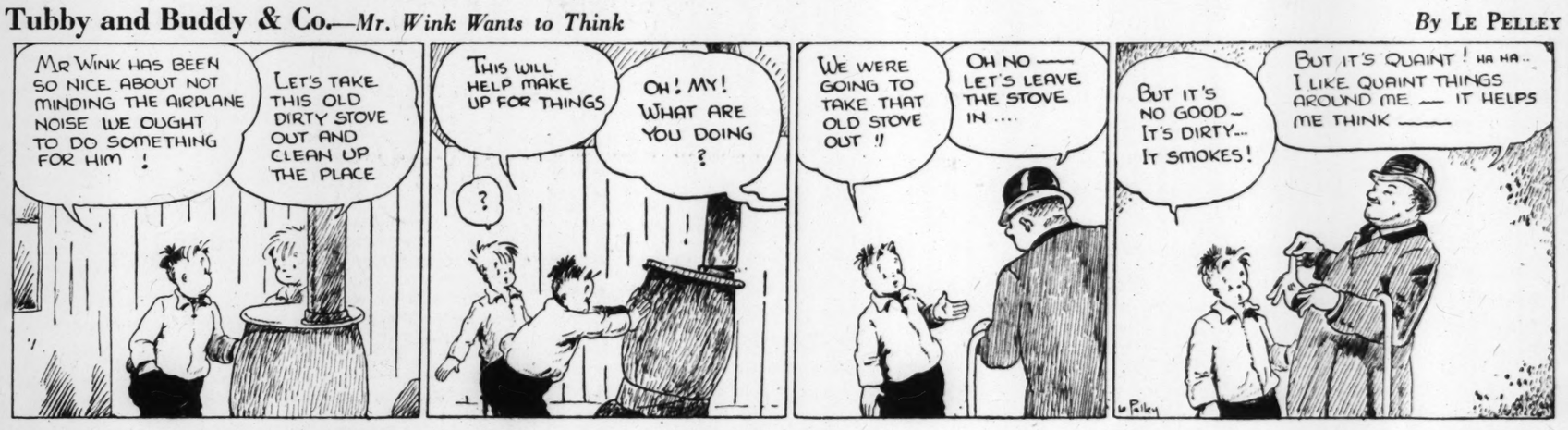
Down

1—What was Galsworthy's first name?
2—A wain is what?
3—What is a set of implements used in an occupation?
4—Flower of a seed plant is what?
5—Where is the Mersey River (abbr.)?
6—Who is a wandering dervish of "Arabian Nights"?
7—What kind of oil is used as an illuminant in Philippines?
10—What are morning concerts?
12—What leather is said to have been first made by the Moors?
14—How would you describe "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
15—Lew Fields appeared in comedy with whom?
17—Edge.
18—What is used by a sculler?
22—What do you call a set of matched furniture for a specified room?
23—Who discovered Algoa Bay?
24—What is an African monkey?
26—A shah is ruler of what country?
27—"As like as ——."
29—Inclined course for coasting is what?
30—What fruit is generally dried with sugar?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

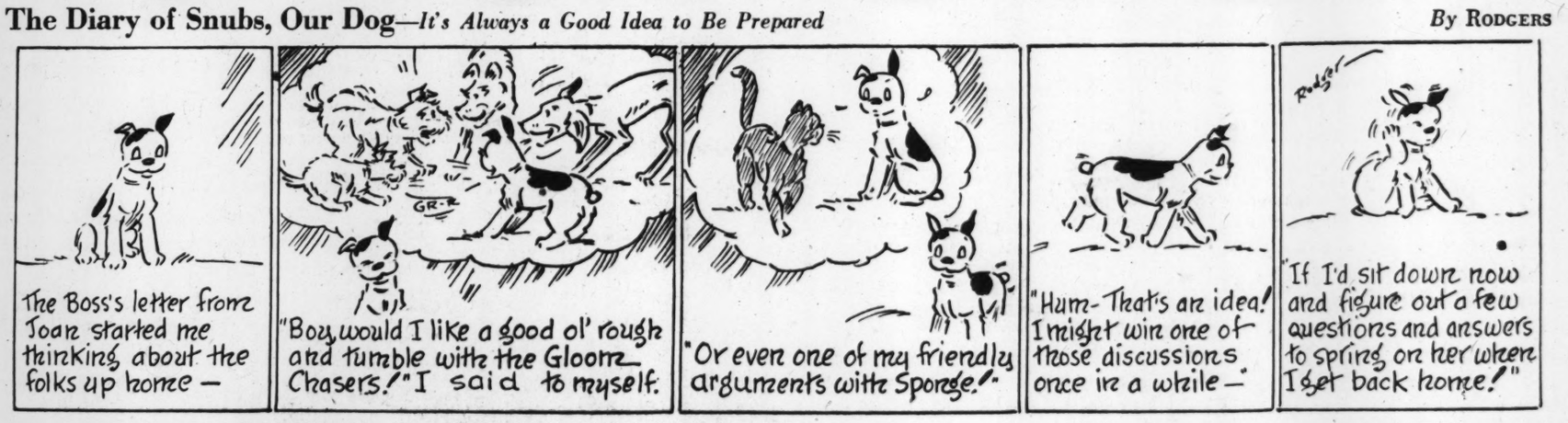
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Wink Wants to Think*

By LE PELLEY


MR WINK HAS BEEN SO NICE ABOUT NOT MINDING THE AIRPLANE NOISE WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING FOR HIM !
LET'S TAKE THIS OLD DIRTY STOVE OUT AND CLEAN UP THE PLACE
THIS WILL HELP MAKE UP FOR THINGS
OH! MY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
WE WERE GOING TO TAKE THAT OLD STOVE OUT !!
OH NO —— LET'S LEAVE THE STOVE IN ....
BUT IT'S NO GOOD— IT'S DIRTY... IT SMOKES!
BUT IT'S QUAINT ! HA HA.. I LIKE QUAINT THINGS AROUND ME — IT HELPS ME THINK ——

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's Always a Good Idea to Be Prepared*

By RODGERS


The Boss's letter from Joan started me thinking about the folks up home —
"Boy, would I like a good ol' rough and tumble with the Gloom Chasers!" I said to myself.
"Or even one of my friendly arguments with Sponge!"
"Hum- That's an idea! I might win one of those discussions once in a while —"
"If I'd sit down now and figure out a few questions and answers to spring on her when I get back home!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Grounded*

By THE HAGERS

JINGLE TOWN
"AHOY THERE, WADDLES!" I STOOD STILL. THAT SWAYING GAIT BELONGED TO BILL.
I GAVE THE CAPTAIN A SALUTE. "WHERE'S AUNT MATILDA,—AND THE COOT?"
STOP A SPELL AT THE GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
"THE COOT, THE NAVY COMMANDEERED. YOUR AUNT MATILDA LOUDLY CHEERED.
THIS IS THE DOOR TO ROOM 64
NO LONGER DOES ADVENTURE CHARM; SHE WANTS TO GO BACK TO THE FARM."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America's Trojan Horse

When Patrick Henry voiced the hope that George III might profit by a recollection of what happened to Caesar and to Charles I, he was willing to take the consequences of his act. "If this be treason," he shouted, "make the most of it."

Are the secret Bundists, Jew-baiters, Silver Shirts, White Shirts, Ku Kluxers, Coughlinites, "American Destiny" devotees, and other home-grown Fascists in the United States willing similarly to submit their defeatist, anti-democratic, pro-Nazi, and pro-Japanese propaganda to recognized tests for what is treasonable or seditious?

Passages from "The Galilean," "Social Justice," "America in Danger," and other such publications have been quoted in a recent article from Washington by Roscoe Drummond and in a current series of articles by R. H. Markham. A reading of these provokes questions. Whether they violate the law of the land is a matter for the Department of Justice, but each citizen can form his own opinion as to whether they offend against the fundamentals of liberty and republicanism on which the American Government is based and which it is fighting to defend.

Treason is defined by the United States Constitution as consisting "in levying war against [the United States] or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." With this as a yardstick, citizens may ask if the various pro-Fascist publications are not "adhering" in editorial policy to the enemies of the United States, and if they are not engaged in levying psychological warfare against America in such a way as to give aid and comfort to the totalitarians?

Regarding sedition, the Federal statutes provide that:

> Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

It is well for the people to know what the law provides for the protection of institutions in which they have a vital interest.

Lincoln wrote in 1863, "He who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle." Referring to the death penalty required for desertion, he added, "Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"

When Patrick Henry and his compatriots braved the wrath of a tyrannical Government, it was to establish freedom. How valuable that freedom is may be inferred from the fact that its very traducers and enemies still invoke it. The Nation should encourage the Department of Justice in a close surveillance of these publications to determine if and when there is a basis for prosecution.

Thumbs Down on Bossism

Two progressive American cities proved their alertness to the threat of political bossism this week. Kansas City, Missouri, and Seattle, Washington, each chose Mayoralty candidates who stood for a militant democracy and distinctly opposed machine dictatorship in municipal affairs. Possibly the incidents are signs of the times.

In Kansas City a coalition candidate already in office, Mayor John B. Gage, had a clear majority over two candidates supported by factions of the old Pendergast machine. In Seattle, Police Judge William F. Devin won by a 3-to-2 margin over the incumbent, who had the active support of the powerful Dave Beck, head of the teamsters' union on the West Coast. In one case the voters seem to have consolidated their gains over the waning power of a political machine of the old type trying to stage a comeback. In the other, they turned thumbs down on a labor boss with apparent ambitions to become a political power.

Perhaps Americans are now becoming alert to the dangers of all types of dictatorship.

History Goes South

Riots in Rio show history repeating itself in Berlin. The crowds that smashed German shops in the main streets of the Brazilian capital, trampled copies of "Mein Kampf" under foot in rain-filled gutters, and cried "Abaixo Hitler," were apparently brought to that pitch of emotion not by a sudden comprehension of the sinister ideology of Naziism but by the same indiscriminate policies with which Berlin assured the United States's entry into the First World War in 1917. U-boats had been sinking Brazilian ships, killing Brazilian sailors.

This is not to say that the people of Rio de Janeiro knew no deeper reason to shout "Down with Hitler." Nearly 1,000,000 Germans live in that city. Brazil has lived with Nazis in its own house. But this fact did not precipitate the outbreak in Rio. Once more the German leaders in Berlin find themselves in straits so desperate, and care so little where they make enemies, that no nation can be sure of security without fighting for it. Nazi ambitions today, like those of Imperial Germany, are such as to threaten everybody. If this did not become immediately clear from the statement of the ambitions, it does become clear in the kind of warfare necessary to achieve them.

Well may Brazilians cry "Down with Hitler!", "Long live the United States!" as U-boats sink their ships and murder their men. Out of a common experience Americans reply "Abaixo Hitler!" "Viva Brazil!"

To Hold Australia

Americans, reading headlines which proclaim, "Jap Armada Smashed" or "Great Convoys for Australia" may comfortably decide that the "situation is well in hand" in the Southwest Pacific. Not so the Australians. Our cables from Sydney report that the folk "down under" remember too vividly how many times the Japanese were "smashed" while they poured over the Dutch Indies. They know too, that after three months in which American aid was supposedly going to Java, a great base which might have been held with a few score planes was lost when its desperate defenders had to fight without air protection.

Possibly that is too gloomy a view. American aid, including fighter planes, and apparently in considerable quantity, is on the way. There seems to be no ground for supposing that the strategists have determined to risk a Japanese conquest of Australia in order to concentrate American forces in Europe or the Near East. Even the pressure to bolster home defenses which seems to have prevented the dispatch of earlier aid to the Dutch is now somewhat less. Washington apparently means to help hold Australia.

But there should be no comfortable assumptions. The argument that the Japanese will not try to overrun the whole continent must be questioned. It is based on the belief that the populous southern coast can be reached only by crossing great deserts or going far around by sea. This school of strategists believes the Japanese would at most try to take Port Darwin and use the Australian desert as a barrier against counterattack.

But it must be remembered that the Japanese have spread by air and sea over areas far larger than Australia. And in air and tank warfare deserts are not defenses. The Japanese have shown no disposition to go on the defensive. They have instead, since they took Manchuria, regarded new conquests as necessary to guard the old. Tokyo knows, too, that the United Nations regard Australia as a base for their own effort, sooner or later, to regain the offensive.

First they must hold it. The Australians surely will fight with the daring and skill that has distinguished them in Libya, Greece, and Malaya. But America must help—with "plenty, in plenty of time."

The Lady Next Door says that the no-two-pants-suits order will hardly bother some households she knows. If Dad's trousers wear out he can just borrow Mom's slacks—if she will be so kind as to have them made of matching material.

Hats off to the Chicago South Side grocer who by asking customers if they'll take their change in Defense Stamps has sold $1,043 worth in six months.

What did the people who lived back in 1912 do for excitement?

Our Readers Say—

Literature of Courage Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my gratitude to The Christian Science Monitor for its forthright, clear-visioned treatment of world news. As a teacher, I am more than thankful for its editorials and features.

An interested study of the Education Page has given me a valuable extension course in professional matters. In particular, since English is my field, I find a wealth of inspirational material in the original articles and reprints on the Editorial and Home Forum pages.

One hundred forty years ago, William Wordsworth felt the need for a literature of courage, faith, and truth to combat the apathy, selfishness, and vanity of his day:

LONDON, 1802

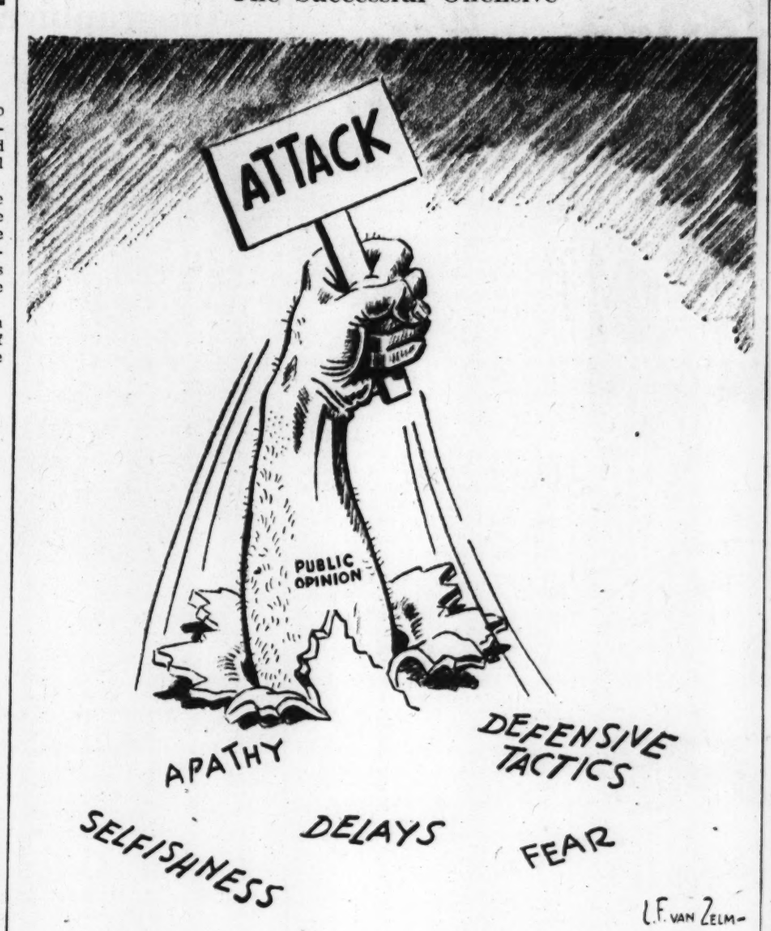
Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men:
Oh raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.
Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart:
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

In all sincerity, let me say that the Monitor is fulfilling this serious need in our own time. It gives us not only the substance of the day's news, but also the substance, in its unique feature pages, of "manners, virtue, freedom, power" which we must preserve.

(Miss) JEAN B. DUSENBURY

Bolton Landing, N. Y.

One Successful Offensive



Chicken Little Emulates the Cat

"Horace, you simply must do something about Chicken Little." The words burst from Jane as Horace entered the door.

"Now, now," soothed Horace, "what's Miss Henny-Penny been doing?"

"Plenty," went on Jane emphatically. "You know she's always over in the Bidleys' yard. Well, she slipped in the back door with someone and Mrs. Bidley found her perched right on the baby's bed, and with dirty hen tracks all over the spread."

Chicken Little, as may have been deduced, was a young hen. She had been a pet from fluffy yellow chickhood, when she was given to little Ruthie by a classmate at school. By the time Chicken Little had metamorphosed into a gawky thing, with stiff gray and black feathers, she had made herself very much at home about her new premises. Anyone could pick her up, for she had learned that being picked up usually meant a little titbit of some sort, and if this was not soon forthcoming, her custodian suffered a sharp peck on the hand.

When Chicken Little first arrived, she proved "the thrill that comes once in a lifetime" for Elmer, the Bidleys' none-too-intellectual pup. Yapping and wildly wagging his buggy-whip tail, Elmer would dash for the chick whenever she appeared. Chicken Little had her way with everyone else, but Elmer was the bane of her existence. As fall came on, however, and Chicken Little grew in strength, if not in grace, and blossomed into young pullethood, she gained an air of self-possession. No more did she flee squawking into the shrubs at Elmer's approach, but retired calmly to the nearest spiraea bush.

* * *

The day that a great change occurred in the relations of Elmer and Chicken Little, Jane happened to be looking out of the window. The trim little black pullet was enjoying what remained of Elmer's dinner from a plate beside the Bidley's kitchen door. Elmer spied her and approached with fury in his voice. But Chicken Little went on eating. Elmer charged to the very rim of the plate. Chicken Little merely transferred one of her pecks from the plate to the end of Elmer's tender nose. The pup fled howling. From that day forth, whenever Chicken Little hove in sight, Elmer's expressive tail described a downward arc. Too soon he had learned what it was to be henpecked.

Very early the pullet developed remarkable flying power. With ease she roosted in the locust tree. Her fearlessness became a byword, and her familiarity made her something of an annoyance at times, for she always accompanied the postman, the iceman, the meter reader, the vegetable man, and even Sunday callers to the door, and sometimes she slipped in behind them.

As winter approached, Chicken Little's desire to enter the warm house—any house—became her governing passion. She scorned the nest of straw the hopeful Jane had placed on the back porch.

"Wouldn't you think that she would long for the companionship of her own kind?" sympathized Jane. "She might be very happy down the street in the Montgomerys' chicken yard."

"No," ruled Horace, "she has never known any other companionship than that of human beings—and Elmer. She wouldn't know what a chicken was. And she would miss her freedom behind that tall wire fence."

Finally, Horace shut her up in the vacant dog kennel. After three nights of this, he tried the experiment of leaving the kennel door ajar. When Chicken Little failed to emerge after a few minutes, Horace returned to the house.

"Well, I believe I've got her trained to stay in the dog house," he announced.

"Have you?" asked Jane. "What's that behind you?"

Horace turned to view a familiar sable figure at his heels, with appealingly expectant eye cocked up at him. Chicken Little slept that night under the range.

* * *

But the episode of the Bidleys' baby bed proved too much. Something, repeated Jane, had to be done. The subject was avoided in Ruthie's presence at the supper table, but was promptly renewed by the determined Jane when the child had retired.

"Horace, I just can't believe it's right for us to be buying feed for this good-for-nothing chicken when men are coming to the door every day asking for food. And they look so hungrily at her."

"Oh, maybe they're just afraid of her."

"Now, Horace, we might as well make up our minds it's got to be done."

"But what will Ruthie say?" protested Horace.

"Ruthie doesn't take much interest in her biddy any more," replied Jane. "I'll just tell her a happy little story about Chicken Little flying away, and later on I'll let her know all about it. Now there's no use being chicken-hearted. Henry Grant lef. his Boy Scout ax—"

"Hold, woman!" interrupted Horace theatrically. "Spare us the details. Don't become too technical."

Horace sat, chin in hand, looking at the crackling logs for a full three minutes. Then he rose with a sigh.

"Well, I always was a believer in a chicken for every pot," he remarked with feigned jocularity. "Here goes."

Jane went immediately to her room and shut the door.

Horace was gone two full hours. Then he appeared at the bedroom door with a telltale something in his hand.

"H'm," Jane remarked, gazing at the object with soft eyes that gave the lie to the pursed lips. "Fatter than I thought she'd be. Wrap her up in a clean dish towel and put her on the window sill. I'll attend to her in the morning."

"You might at least have said 'it,'" mildly objected Horace. "Sounds less, ah, personal, you know."

Something troubled Jane's slumber that night. She tossed from side to side, then turned on the bed lamp and looked across at Horace with an expression of indignation.

"How can that man lie there and calmly snore?" she asked herself. "I—I feel like Lady Macbeth."

* * *

Hardly a word was passed in the household before breakfast, and that meal would have been a flat failure but for Ruthie's carefree prattle. Jane stole a glance at Horace over her cup. He looked guilty, conscience-stricken, positively deceitful, she thought. . . . Still, she was equally to blame. She had deliberately sent him out to do it. . . .

A scuffling noise at the kitchen door diverted Jane's gloomy thoughts.

"Ruthie, see if that's Elmer," said Jane.

Ruthie opened wide the kitchen door and in walked—Chicken Little!

Jane jumped up with a cry of relief; then turned slowly, almost grimly, to Horace.

"I might have known that bird would fly over that chicken-yard fence," muttered that red-faced individual, savagely stabbing a sausage to relieve his feelings. "I should have clipped her wings."

"And to think I lay awake half the night for nothing!" came slowly and accusingly from Jane.

Horace swallowed his last bite, folded his napkin and arose.

"Well, my dear," he began, "if you want a thing well done—" But at that point he fled from the room closely followed by a flying muffin—and a laugh that told him all was forgiven.

MALCOLM W. BAYLEY

Let All Keep Faith!

The Commercial Appeal does not permit anyone who is not a member of the staff to write its editorials. . . . Today we suspend the rule to present as an editorial a letter from a member of the Arkansas Bar who served with the United States forces in the first World War. . . . The letter follows:

"My only son was born while I was in France during the first World War. Today he is a member of the United States Marine Corps. He sailed from California the first of January, and we have heard nothing from him since. . . . We are anxious about him. Thousands of other parents are like us.

"The President says we do not have enough ships to send supplies to our troops, and that we must build ships in a hurry. Even as he spoke several hundred shipbuilders refused to work on Washington's Birthday because they were not paid double time.

"How can fathers and mothers of boys who are in the danger zone and who are being called upon to sacrifice their lives feel any 'surge' of unity when the President and the Congress permit a bunch of shipbuilders and munitions workers to quit when they get good and ready?

"Do our boys at the front get 'overtime' and 'double time' in the fox holes of the Philippines? Do our sons who are giving their lives to protect the jobs of these and others like them quit on holidays?

"One of my friends, who is a good mechanic, with a family to support, went to get a job in a munitions plant. Every day we hear on the radio and read in the newspapers that such men are needed to turn out munitions for our soldiers, sailors and marines. But this man was refused a job until he could get a union card. He could not get a union card because he did not have enough money to buy one.

"Is it the idea of our Government that it is more important to preserve labor unions than it is to preserve the American Union? . . .

"If our sons are to be drafted to give their lives for their country, why should not Labor and Capital be drafted to supply them with munitions of war? . . .

"We don't like it, and we don't mind saying so right out loud. Maybe it is time we were electing some senators and congressmen who will crack down and compel Capital and Labor to get into this war. And, come to think of it, this is election year, and we might as well get busy while we have the time and opportunity."

JOHN C. SHEFFIELD

Helena, Ark.

—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal.*

The Wide Horizon

No Atlantic Pearl Harbor

By Rex Miller

This is a frank plea for prompt action by Great Britain or the United States, or both of them, to prevent a repetition in the Atlantic Ocean of what has been happening in the Far East. For the way lies open to the Axis Powers, if they are not immediately forestalled, to stage off the west coast of Africa a parallel to the tragic drama in the Pacific.

Japan is having to fight for the Pacific islands, but it is highly probable that Hitler would not have to fire a gun to take possession of the Portuguese and Spanish island possessions in the Atlantic. By increasing his heavy pressure on Spain and Portugal he can probably force them to hand over, without serious resistance, the most important strategic pawns that still remain at large on the world's imperial chessboard.

There is only one way to prevent this. It is for Great Britain or the United States, or both together, to act first. Have we not yet learned the danger of waiting? If Hitler is permitted to carry out this coup, he will have control, from air and submarine bases in ideal situations, of the "straits of the Atlantic" between Africa and Brazil. He will stand athwart the principal American and British seaways leading to the Near East and the Far East, and Axis prestige in Latin-American countries will be greatly enhanced among those who have refused wholehearted allegiance to the cause of the United Nations.

* * *

The "fifth column" phase of this daring move is already nearing completion. Both Spain and Portugal, and their colonial possessions, are honeycombed with Nazi agents. Much of northwestern Africa also is now in the grip of Nazi agents. General Weygand, last serious opponent of this infamous German design, has been removed. Northwest Africa is the Nazi jumping-off place for the first assault on South America. The indispensable steppingstones to this trans-Atlantic objective are the Portuguese and Spanish islands: Portugal's Azores, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands, and Spain's Canary group. These last lie closest to Dakar.

The mainland bases lying nearest these islands: Rabat, Casablanca and Agadir, bristle with coast batteries. The "fifth column" campaign has already reached the point where Nazi agents and soldiers are reported no longer to be wearing civilian clothes, but actually strutting in uniforms. That means action is near at hand.

Just as Japan by its seizure of bases on the coast of China, and especially by its occupation of Indo-China, made possible its recent offensive against the islands of the Indies, even so the Nazis are poised on the coast of Africa for a seaward push. They will, in all probability, not have to fight to win their island objectives, but before their seizure of them is many hours old, they will have transferred enough air strength from the mainland to hold the islands against naval attack, and to begin an offensive against shipping that may make their present submarine campaign appear slight indeed.

The consequences of such a move for the United Nations would be most serious. They would be faced in the Atlantic with the same sort of long-range, costly war they are now having to fight in the Pacific. Their naval advantage would be seriously impaired by enemy island air bases in the most strategic locations.

* * *

We apparently still cling to the hope that Portugal will remain neutral. But what assurance have we, in the light of past events, that Portugal will not pass, at any moment, into the Axis camp, and with it the islands of the Atlantic, the enormous colonial territories of Angola and Mozambique—which together, if properly used by the Nazis, might isolate South Africa from the rest of the continent as Indo-China passed after the fall of France to Japanese masters? Judging from Axis practices in the past, this is more likely to happen than not. Yet we still continue to act as if it could not happen, and cling to a belief in the power of words rather than of acts.

President Roosevelt once gave the Portuguese Government assurances that the United States had no intention of occupying any of its territories. That was long before Pearl Harbor. The promise was given on the assumption that the islands would remain in really neutral hands. The situation has entirely changed with the declaration of war by the Axis Powers against the United States.

As long as there is even a suspicion or a possibility of the Portuguese and Spanish territories becoming an instrument for the Nazi program of world conquest, we are justified in occupying these islands in the Atlantic, as an advance line of defense.

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